

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

VOL. XXIV., No. 1959. SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 24, 1905. PRICE, Tls. 12 P. AN.

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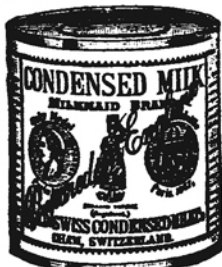
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22nd Nov, 1904.

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SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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BIRTHS.

CRAIG.—On the 18th of February, 1905, at No. 182, Bubbling Well Road, the wife of H. J. Craig, of a daughter.

O'NEILL.—On the 29th of January, 1905, at Fakumen, Manchuria, the wife of the Rev. F. W. S. O'Neill, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BLOM-USHER.—On the 17th of February, 1905, at Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., in the presence of F. Hagberg, Esq., Swedish Consul, Carl Fredrick, son of Olof Blom, Brodterorp, Sweden, to Ethel Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. W. Usher, M.D., Tunbridge Wells, England.

DEATH.

BECKHOFF.—On the 21st of February 1905, at No. 18, Quinsan Road, Jacob Beckhoff, aged 61 years.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Wind.	Hygro-		Thermo-	
	9 A.M.	Atten'd Therm.		Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.
Feb. 15	30.88	42.4	S.W. by E.	1 88.9	85.6	42.1	30.7
16	30.42	41.9	N.W.	3 85.5	83.1	41.9	31.1
17	30.43	43.0	N.W. by E.	2 86.7	82.0	45.2	27.5
18	30.30	43.5	N.W.	1 84.9	83.2	40.4	25.4
19	30.22	42.8	N.	1 86.0	84.7	40.7	31.8
20	30.26	43.2	E. by N.E.	0 89.4	87.9	43.2	29.3
21	30.12	44.0	E. by N.E.	2 42.4	40.6	43.0	37.8

EXPLANATION.

Initials: - s. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty haze; o. overcast; dull; r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 times

The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, 24 FEB., 1905.

THE WAR.

THE impression that peace is not far off is very strong and is growing stronger both at home and in the East. It is so obviously not the cue of either belligerent to advertise his eagerness for a cessation of the war, that the most vigorous denials will be made when the terms are as good as settled, and peace when it does come will probably come suddenly. But before that we are told that there must be another big battle, and that if by any chance the Russians can claim a victory they will then readily come to terms, for they consider that a victory of some kind would restore their nearly vanished prestige. Another defeat on the other hand would almost of itself mean the conclusion of the war, seeing the difficulty the Russian government has had of late in sending reinforcements and supplies. It is possible that the difficulties in the working of the trans-Siberian railway during the present winter have been exaggerated, for it is stated that, notwithstanding his losses, Kuropatkin has nearly half a million men under his command, a number fully equal to the army of his opponents. This enormous force is spread along a front of seventy-five miles, or if the Yalu is taken as the limit of his left, a hundred and twelve miles. With entrenchments to be manned all along a line of this length, it must be very difficult to organise a big battle at all, and so it is that all the fighting reported of late has been at the extremity of the Russian right, in the valley of the Hun, where the country is favourable to the movements of cavalry, who intersperse their attacks on the Japanese with foraging raids on defenceless Chinese in neutral territory. The suspicion was well-founded that Russia's hypocritical complaint to the Powers of China's violations of neutrality

was really made to cover her own violation of neutral territory west of the Liao, which China is too weak and too timid to allow General Ma to protect efficiently. These raids, which the Russian Commander-in-Chief would surely not authorise unless his wants were very pressing, seem to show that provisions are not over-plentiful in the Russian lines.

The position of General Kuropatkin is an extremely difficult one. That he is being urged from home to do something may well be believed; he is doubtless expected to repay the exertions that have been made to keep him supplied with all he has wanted, at an enormous expense, increased by the corruption that is still rank in the Russian administration. The stories that reach us as to the dissensions between the Russian Commanders in the field and the low *morale* of their troops are doubtless exaggerated; but it is declared that the sudden disappearance of General Gripenberg was due to a disagreement with the Commander-in-Chief; and it cannot be expected that reservists who had to be thrown by force into the railway carriages and watched as closely as prisoners during their transit from Russia to Manchuria, will fight with much enthusiasm. Another great disadvantage under which General Kuropatkin labours now is that he has no definite objective if he selects some point on his long line at which to give battle. Up to the first of January last he could inspire his troops with the thought that they were on their way to rescue the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, and regain the harbour to the Baltic fleet. But now the Japanese flag is flying over Port Arthur, and the Baltic fleet is still the other side of the Indian Ocean; and any battle now will be merely fighting for fighting's sake, with very little chance of success. There was everything, including a great superiority in members, in favour of the Russians at Heikoutai, and they fought well, but in the result they had to retire, having suffered much heavier losses than they inflicted. There are rumours afloat too, not unconnected with the disappearance of General Nogi and army from Port Arthur, that there is a Japanese force somewhere between Kuropatkin and Harbin, threatening the Russian retreat. The secret of any intended *coup* of this kind would be so jealously preserved by the Japanese Headquarters that we shall probably hear nothing of it except from St. Petersburg. "Recent events at the front have been tedious and dull," said our Tokio correspondent in his telegram of Monday last, "but it is hoped there will be another development shortly;" and his hopes as regards the war are generally fulfilled.

Summary of News.

THE U. S. mail of the 28th of January, ex P. M. S. Manchuria, arrived here on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, per N. Y. K. S. Taisang.

A PART of the U. S. mail exstr. Keemun, dispatched from Tacoma, Wash., on the 26th of January, arrived here on Tuesday, the 21st instant, per str. Idomeneus.

THE German mail of the 17th of January arrived here on Sunday, the 19th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Prinzess Alice.

A MAIL leaves to-morrow for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Sachsen.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local
Telegrams.

THE WAR.

AT THE FRONT.

Tokio, 17th February.

It is officially announced that the Russians, who have been pushing southward on the Japanese left since the 14th inst., have retired north of Lusienfeng, thirteen miles north-west of Chitaitse.

A party of Japanese scouts under an officer encountered about one hundred infantry at Pienniulupao, but repulsed them.—*Our own correspondent.*

Later.

It is reported that the Russians are increasing in force in front of the Japanese right, where they now number about six divisions. They are making the city of Fushun their base and preparing means of communication between Mukden and Fushun, where Kuropatkin is supposed to be halting.

The Russians have also been reinforced in the direction of Huaijen, to the west of which a powerful force is located.—*Our own correspondent.*

London, 18th February.

A Russian correspondent at the front reports that a detachment with two guns, when pursuing some

Japanese railway-cutters on the 13th inst., was surrounded on the 14th by an overwhelming force of Japanese, and suffered heavily, and lost one gun.—*Exclusive service.*

20th February.

In a confused dispatch General Kuropatkin confirms the report of the surrounding of a Russian detachment. He does not record the loss of the guns, but mentions an attempt to save them.

The Japanese pursued the Russians for twelve miles.—*Exclusive service.*

Tokio, 20th February.

Received 21st February.

The Russians are entrenching on the Manchurian bank of the Tumen river (the north-eastern boundary of Corea).

There is a general opinion in Japan in regard to the folly of the Russians in keeping up their desultory bombardments, which are, however, unabated. Recent events at the front have been tedious and dull, but it is hoped there will be another development shortly.—*Our own correspondent.*

22nd February.

It is officially announced that Russian heavy artillery has newly appeared north of Shachiatun and west of Tashan.

There was a collision between scouts on Monday night at Chang-liangpao, five miles west of Shaho-pao.

The Russian intermittent shelling continues.—*Our own correspondent.*

SAD HOME-COMINGS.

London, 17th February.

General Gripenberg has arrived at St. Petersburg.—*Exclusive service.*

Osaka, 17th February.

The Russian naval officers on the way home are charging each other with responsibility for the fall of Port Arthur.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 20th February.

General Stössel has arrived at Constantinople.—*Reuter.*

Later.

General Gripenberg has been favourably received by the Czar, and influences are at work to undermine the position of General Kuropatkin.—*Reuter.*

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PAROLE-BREAKERS.

London, 18th February.

It is stated at Washington that the United States has asked Russia for an explanation of the fact that three officers of the Lena, dismissed at San Francisco, have violated their parole and returned to Russia.

FEB. 24, 1905.

The American Government insists their returning to the United States for detention as prisoners.—*Exclusive service.*

20th February.

It is semi-officially declared that charge of breach of parole against three officers of the *Lena*, interned at San Francisco, must be a misunderstanding. So far as is known, the officers had not given their parole remain in American territory, and the local administration could not therefore oppose their departure. It is believed that the negotiations the subject will result in clearing the matter to the mutual satisfaction of Russia and America.—*Exclusive service.*

MORE CAPTURES.

Tokio, 20th February.

The British steamer *Sylvania*, of Liverpool, 2,715 tons net, with 500 tons of English coal, was captured at noon yesterday. The British steamer *Powderham*, of Plymouth, 1,950 tons net, with 1,000 tons of English coal, was captured last night.—*Our own correspondent.*

VISIONS OF PEACE.

London via Bombay, 20th February.

Mysterious rumours of peace, untraceable to any direct source, have been cropping up in the past few days.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" at St. Petersburg wires that among the highest Russian dignitaries the conviction is growing that it is in the vital interests of the Government and dynasty that the war should be ended as soon as possible.—*Reuter.*

22nd February.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that, in spite of official denials, according to information from a source enjoying high patronage, the conditions under which Russia is prepared to make peace have not only been formally discussed by the Czar but are practically decided. They are:

- (1) Japanese suzerainty over Corea to be acknowledged.
- (2) The cession of the Liaotung peninsula.
- (3) Vladivostock to be made an open port.
- (4) Neutral international administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway.
- (5) The restoration to China of Manchuria, south of Harbin.

The only difficulty arises over the question of an indemnity on which it is known Japan will insist.

It is possible that Russia may risk another battle before coming to a decision, but in view of her military difficulties and the internal

situation of the country, peace is probable shortly, if the indemnity question can be arranged.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN ARMADA.

Osaka, 21st February.

The Russian Consul at Kiel has purchased two Newcastle steamers, which are, it is believed, to be used as transports, in connection with the third squadron of the Baltic Fleet.—*Special service.*

Later.

Russia is about to revive the Dardanelles question. The Black Sea fleet is preparing to leave that station in order to reinforce the Baltic fleet.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 21st February.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis (Mauritius) telegraphs that seventy vessels of the Baltic Armada, including colliers, were at Nossi Bé on the 16th inst., lavishly buying stores.—*Reuter.*

REINFORCEMENTS FOR JAPAN'S FLEET.

Tokio, 22nd February.

The naming has been gazetted of twenty-five destroyers, two of which were built at Kure, four at Saseho, seven at Yokosuka, two at Maizuru, and the others at private yards at Osaka, Kobe, and Nagasaki.—*Our own correspondent.*

THE CRY FOR MORE MEN.

Osaka, 22nd February.

It is reported from Vienna that the transportation of Russian reinforcements to the East has been obstructed for several weeks.

To supply the large reinforcements demanded by General Kuropatkin has apparently proved an impossible task.—*Special service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

London, 17th February.

The Czar has summoned at Tsarskoe Selo a Council of all the Ministers including M. de Witte, and under his presidency, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of transforming the present Council of Ministers into a cohesive body meeting regularly as an advisory and responsible body.—*Exclusive service.*

Osaka, 17th February.

It is reported from London that the disturbances in Russia are being quieted. The workmen at Lodz, Moscow, and St. Petersburg have resumed work.

The students, however, are still persistently demanding a Magna Charta, and have resolved to cease study until September.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 18th February.

The strike at St. Petersburg is again rapidly extending. Thirty thousand men have rejoined the strikers, whose temper is threatening. As at the previous period the troops have been redrafted into the vicinity of the works.

The police are renewing their domiciliary visits, and arresting the leaders.—*Reuter.*

19th February.

St. Petersburg is being flooded with revolutionary literature.

The employees on the railways at Moscow have struck, and the traffic is suspended.—*Reuter.*

London, 20th February.

Fresh strikes and troubles are announced from different parts of Russia.

The Petersburg papers "Nashidni," "Nasha," and "Shizn" have been warned a third time and suspended for three months.—*Exclusive service.*

Osaka, 21st February.

Revolutionists at Odessa have openly declared rebellion against the government.

The police have attacked over 20,000 strikers at Kishineff.

The assassination of Grand Duke Sergius seems to have influenced the Czar in the direction of reform.—*Special service.*

London, 21st February.

By permission of General Trepoff, a mass meeting of students was held in the Hall of the St. Petersburg University.

The speakers denounced the shooting of the workmen and demanded a constitution.

The excitement was intense; red and black banners were unfurled, inscribed "Death to the Butchers!" A painting of the Czar was slashed to pieces.

The resolution inveighed in the most violent terms against the follies and impotence of the autocracy, predicting their speedy downfall. It welcomed the workmen as allies, and declared that it was necessary to establish a national militia to fight for the realisation of their aspirations against Government interference.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 21st February.

By Imperial manifesto martial law has been declared at Tsarskoe Selo owing to the great number of threatening letters received.—*Reuter.*

It has been decided to convene the Zemskysobor or National Parliament, probably for the 4th of March.—*Reuter.*

London via Bombay, 21st February.

The St. Petersburg Commission appointed to examine the grievances of the workmen has issued a most elaborate scheme, by which employers and workmen will elect delegates on the Commission.—*Reuter.*

London, 21st February.

The employees of the Russian South-western railway, at a meeting at Kieff, decided on a general strike.—*Exclusive service.*

Osaka, 21st February.

The malcontents throughout Russia are becoming impatient. Several railways are having their traffic interfered with by strikes of their employees.

The Government's scheme of reform is received with contemptuous incredulity.—*Special service.*

22nd February.

A Vienna telegram states that traffic has been dislocated on the Trans-Caucasus railway by the strike, which is increasing in magnitude daily.

The general situation is becoming more hopeless owing to the conflict in official circles between the repressionists and liberals. It is difficult to ascertain the relative influence of the parties, but it is expected that the former will cling desperately to power, and the people are in great uneasiness.—*Special service.*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A BRITISH SUBMARINE.**London via Bombay, 17th February.**

An explosion has occurred on board a submarine at Queenstown. A sub-lieutenant and three others were killed, and fourteen were injured.—*Reuter.*

MR. ASQUITH'S**AMENDMENT.****London via Bombay, 17th February.**

The amendment to the address proposed by Mr. Asquith was rejected by 311 to 248 votes.—*Reuter.*

THE TWIN LEADERS ON FISCAL REFORM.**London via Bombay, 17th February.**

Mr. Chamberlain said he would welcome a dissolution. There was no difference between him and Mr. Balfour regarding the need of fiscal reform.

Mr. Balfour repeated his previous arguments in favour of retaliation and threats, which had already produced good effects in the commercial policy of other nations. If the country gave the Government the mandate for which it asked, he believed that without having to charge any taxes, the country could be saved from a vast number of commercial outrages from which it now suffered.—*Reuter.*

OBITUARY.**London via Bombay, 19th February.**

The death is announced of Sir Robert Jardine, Bart., J. P., D. L.—*Reuter.*

THE CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.**London, 18th February.**

An amendment to the Address by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, M. P., regretting that the assurances given in reference to the Chinese in the Transvaal had not been fulfilled, and that the opinion of the people in the Transvaal had not been secured, was rejected by 275 votes to 214.—*Exclusive service.*

MURDER OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS OF RUSSIA.**London via Bombay, 17th February.****Received, 18th February.**

The Grand Duke Sergius was driving towards the Kremlin at Moscow, when a bomb was thrown under his carriage, and the Grand Duke was killed.—*Reuter.*

18th February.

The Grand Duke Sergius was driving in the direction of the Kremlin, when he met a cab with two occupants which followed him. A bomb was thrown immediately afterwards which blew the Grand Duke and his carriage and horses to atoms. Both the murderers were arrested, one grievously wounded.

The Grand Duke had long been extremely unpopular.—*Reuter.*

London, 18th February.

The Grand Duke's coachman died on his way to the hospital.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 18th February.

The head and legs of the Grand Duke Sergius were severed from his body. One of the perpetrators exclaimed after his arrest: "I don't care, I have done my job!"

A band of students who were afterwards distributing revolutionary proclamations, were furiously assaulted by the crowd.—*Reuter.*

19th February.

An extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Empire was held yesterday to consider the situation resulting from the assassination.

The leading Russian papers while denouncing the assassination, declare that the need of reforms is responsible for it.—*Reuter.*

Osaka, 19th February.

A London telegram received here to-day says that the murderers, who were arrested at once, have confessed nothing, except that they are revolutionaries.—*Special service.*

London via Bombay, 20th February.

King Edward has ordered Court to go into mourning for week for the Grand Duke Sergius.—*Reuter.*

Late

The funeral of the Grand Duke Sergius is to take place on the 24th inst. and will be practically private, the Czar and the leading members of the family being absent.

The King and the Prince of Wales called on Count Beckendorff, Russian Ambassador, to express their condolences.

It is stated that the death of the Grand Duke has had a crushing effect on the Russian Imperial family. The Grand Duke Vladimir (who, is reported, is to be the next victim) is terribly affected.—*Reuter.*

London, 20th February.

The Czar in a manifesto laments the death by the wicked hands of assassins of his uncle and friend "whose whole life was devoted to the service of ourselves and the fatherland."

The leading Russian newspaper while denouncing the assassination declare that the need of reforms largely responsible, as it promotes the revolutionary propaganda.

The alarm occasioned at St. Petersburg by the murder of the Grand Duke Sergius has been intensified by the scattering broad-cast of violent revolutionary proclamations.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 21st February.

By direct request of the Czar, Prince Henry of Prussia will not attend the funeral of the late Grand Duke Sergius, to represent the Kaiser as intended.—*Reuter.*

THE RISING IN FINLAND AND POLAND.**Osaka, 18th February.**

A Vienna telegram received here to-day says that the revolutionaries in Poland and Finland are not merely demanding the institution of a constitutional government, but they are co-operating in a movement to secure the independence of the two countries from Russia on an equal footing with her.

It is rumoured that the revolutionaries in Finland are now accumulating arms.—*Special service.*

19th February.

A London telegram says that the revolutionaries belonging to the Roman Catholic Propaganda have begun to move in various places.—*Special service.*

A UNIQUE TRIBUTE.**London via Bombay, 20th February.**

The Chinese Minister at Washington has presented to President

vult the portrait of the Empress Ger, in recognition of the part by America in the preservation of the neutrality of China, and sinterested friendship.—*Reuter.*

THE QUESTION OF THE ANNEXATION OF CRETE.

London, 20th February.

eat Britain, France, Italy, and a have presented to Germany Austria a note practically replying to Prince George's memorandum November last.

says that the protecting Powers ot tolerate annexation without consent of the inhabitants, but wording generally appears to indefinitely the realisation of hopes of Greece.

e Powers are willing, however thdraw their troops from Crete. *Exclusive service.*

THE SCHEME FOR THE PACIFICATION OF IRELAND.

London, 20th February.

ord Dunraven, in the House of s, said that Sir A. P. Macdonnell, r-Secretary to the Lord Lieuten- of Ireland, did not originate the me of the 26th of September, only assisted the Association as rds details.

ord Dunraven also had long inal talks with Mr. George Wynd- Chief Secretary for Ireland, on subject. He quoted a letter Macdonnell saying "Wyndham es with me that it is better I ld not appear prominently." It by that he, Macdonnell, was equently guided.

irectly Wyndham disavowed the y outlined, Macdonnell withdrew assistance. There was thus no tion of concealment or of per- ing in a policy disavowed by his riors.

ord Ripon said that it was per- y impossible for Macdonnell to uly of conduct deserving serious ure.

ord Lansdowne similarly praised Macdonnell, and related that he had self introduced Macdonnell to ndham, and recommended that should have exceptional freedom ction and initiative. Macdonnell been led into an error, and the ernment had informed him ac- ingly, but did not regard his duct as disloyal, and did not stion his candour or integrity.— *Justice service.*

21st February.

n the House of Commons, Mr. ndham explained his relations h Sir A. P. Macdonnell, who was her his colleague than a mere

Under-Secretary. He referred to Macdonnell's loyalty and integrity. Macdonnell was censured by the Cabinet because he assisted in the publication of proposals to which Wyndham and the Cabinet objected.

Mr. Redmond moved an amend- ment to the Address to the effect that the present Government is opposed to the will of the Irish, who have no voice in their own affairs. Home Rule, he said, is the only political issue before Irishmen, and the sentiment of the people is that armed revolt would be a duty if it had a reasonable chance of success.

During the debate, Mr. Winston Churchill asked if the Cabinet's censure of Macdonnell included the Viceroy.

Mr. Wyndham replied that when Macdonnell was censured, the Government were not aware that the Earl of Dudley, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, approved his action.—*Ex- clusive service.*

London via Bombay, 21st February.

The "Times" understands that Lord Dudley has resigned the Viceroyalty and that Sir A. P. Macdonnell's retirement will follow.— *Reuter.*

22nd February.

The Earl of Dudley denies that he has resigned his office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—*Reuter.*

London, 22nd February.

Mr. Redmond's amendment to the Address has been rejected by 236 votes to 236.

In the course of the debate, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said he still continued to support the policy of a thorough fundamental alteration in the whole system of Irish govern- ment.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 22nd February.

Mr. Balfour said it is evident that Home Rule is still a living, burning question. He appealed to all Union- ists to sink their differences and not to let smaller controversies imperil the Unionist cause.—*Reuter.*

THE DEFENCE OF INDO-CHINA.

London via Bombay, 21st February.

In the discussion on the naval estimates in the French Chamber, several speakers urged the necessity of strengthening the defences of Indo-China in view of the rise of Japan.—*Reuter.*

THE AMERICAN COTTON TRADE WITH THE EAST.

Osaka, 22nd February.

It is reported from Washington that deputations from the cotton cultivators and the manufacturers of cotton goods have had an interview with President Roosevelt, and pro-

posed to him the dispatch by the Government of a commission to the Far East with the object of improv- ing the American cotton goods trade. The President has accepted the suggestion.—*Special service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 16th February.

Their Majesties granted audience this morning to Li Shêng-to, former Chinese Minister to Tokio, and also to the members of the Grand Council.—*Special telegram.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEW FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 16th February.

H. R. H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia is at present paying a visit to the Czar at Tsarskoe Selo. He will after- wards start for East Asia, taking the German mail at Genoa. Probably the Prince will visit Peking before going to Manchuria.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, announced to-day in the budget Committee of the Reichstag a new naval bill for the year 1906.

Chefoo, 17th February.

Two junk-men, who cashed here some time ago a compradore order, given by Commander von Gilgenheimb in August last for his passage from Port Arthur to Chefoo, and who were arrested in the interior of Shantung, have admitted when on trial before the Taotai, that they threw Commander von Gilgenheimb and Baron de Cuverville overboard.

Berlin, 17th February.

There has been an explosion in the Kremlin at Moscow. A rumour is circulated that Grand Duke Sergius has been killed thereby.

Later.

The report of Grand Duke Sergius death is confirmed. He was killed by a bomb thrown at him while driving in his carriage in Moscow. The murderer has been arrested. There is great excitement; demonstrations are made against the students.

18th February.

The Russian Press publishes further articles wherein an early restoration of peace is anticipated. This is especially the case in the "Birshewiya Viedemosti." The London telegrams of the "Novot Vremya" also speak about an imminene peace.

Nowhere is sympathy shown for the murdered Grand-Duke Sergius. No great result is expected from this incident, neither for the reform movement nor for the continuation of the war.

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia has returned from St. Petersburg to Berlin. His journey to East Asia will not have the character of a political mission.

20th February.

The body of the Grand Duke Sergius will be quietly laid in a vault in one of the Moscow monasteries, until it can be trans- ferred to St. Petersburg.

The third Russian squadron has passed the Danish Island of Langeland.

The Berlin Government maintains the greatest reserve with regard to Russian events. H. M. the Kaiser has declared in a document which has become public, that it is a matter of principle with him not to interfere in the inner affairs of other countries.

21st February.

The disposition for peace is apparently growing in high Russian circles. The Czar, however, favours in an outspoken way the continuing of the war; he is by no means broken down in consequence of the outrage on the Grand Duke Sergius.

The following telegram is from the "Kobe Herald":—

The following telegram has been received by the Tokio Foreign Department:—

A private report from St. Petersburg states that General Kuropatkin is suffering from neuralgia. As a consequence he is not in a condition to form prompt decisions as to the matters with which he has to deal. It is stated that Grand Duke Nicholasivitch is likely to be sent to the front in order to ascertain the true position of affairs.

The following telegrams are from the "Hongkong Daily Press."

London, 10th February.

Serious fighting has taken place at Warsaw, in which the Governor-General was killed.

There are disturbances also in Turkestan.

11th February.

France shares the Turkish contracts for the sixty Krupp batteries.

Oxford two; Cambridge, one.

Ireland, one goal, four tries; England, one try.

13th February.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that the Czar, assisted by his Ministers, is taking measures for the purpose of effecting an armistice.

According to the "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg, Russia has acquired the Hamburg-Amerika Linie's Hamburg and Deutschland at the price of a million pounds sterling—"Jiji."

The following telegram has been received by the Tokio Foreign Department:—

According to a Wolf's telegram an Imperial ukase issued by the Czar announces that, in addition to three-per-cent Treasury bonds amounting to 12 million roubles, which fall due for redemption on the 1st of February (Russian style), 38 million roubles' worth will be redeemed, but at the same time there will be two new issues each of 26 millions. These new issues will carry 3.5 per cent interest and will be redeemable in four years.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.	
Feb. 17	29° 4	45° 0	.....
" 18	29° 8	40° 0	0.44
" 19	33° 0	40° 4	0.12
" 20	32° 2	48° 6	Trace
" 21	39° 0	42° 9	0.25
" 22	37° 5	49° 0	.....
" 23	37° 5	51° 1	.....

A little snow fell on the 18th.

1904.

	Fahr. Thermometer.		Rainfall in inches.
	Min.	Max.	
Feb. 17	33° 8	53° 1	.....
" 18	34° 0	56° 1	.....
" 19	43° 9	61° 3	0.05
" 20	47° 0	61° 1	0.11
" 21	46° 5	52° 1	0.65
" 22	39° 5	60° 0	.....
" 23	44° 0	63° 2	.....

H. M. Consul-General has received the following telegram from Singapore:—

"Shanghai declared infected with small-pox."

MR. N. B. RAMSAY left here by the Chusan on Monday evening for a year's leave. He was driven down to the P. & O. jetty on the ladders, and most of the Mih-ho-loongs, of which Company he was foreman, were present to bid him bon voyage. As the tender left the jetty his comrades sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," to the accompaniment of exploding crackers. Mr. Ramsay will be very much missed, and by none more than the members of our Fire Brigade. It was pleasing to see that many members of other fire Companies turned up in uniform to say farewell. At a meeting of the Mih-ho-loongs, held earlier in the evening, the following officers were elected:—Foreman: Mr. G. M. Billings; First Assistant: Mr. W. A. Kirschstein; Second Assistant: Mr. C. C. Dunman, a trio who are in every way fitted to maintain the high traditions of the Company over whose destinies they will preside.

MR. A. G. WARD, the new organist of Holy Trinity Cathedral, is expected of leave Hongkong on the 8th of March and to arrive here on or about the 11th of March.

It is stated that in consequence of the reported death of Sir Robert Jardine, Mr. John Peel's ponies at Hongkong were run in Mr. Johnstone's colours, not in the well-known blue-and-silver.

By the death of Mr. James Beckhoff, the Municipal Council loses one of its oldest and most valued servants. Mr. Beckhoff joined the Council's service 34 years ago as Inspector of Roads, and was at the time the only man on the outdoor staff of the Public Works Department. As the Settlement grew and work increased he was appointed Inspector of Works, a post which he held till the time of his death, which occurred quite suddenly on Tuesday evening. Mr. Beckhoff was a hard worker, and his familiar figure was always to be seen about the Settlement, and he was always to be relied upon in case of emergency or breakdown. He was keenly interested in his work, and his advice and wide experience were always at the disposal of those with whom he was brought into contact. His energy was unlimited, and at every public function, where the assistance of the Municipal staff was requisitioned, he was always to the fore. He leaves a widow (who is absent from Shanghai) and one son, who is in the Engineer and Surveyor's Department. Mr. Beckhoff's death occurred so suddenly that Dr. Macleod found himself unable to give the usual burial order and an inquiry was accordingly held at the new mortuary by Mr. Mezger (German Vice-Consul) on Wednesday. Drs. Paulun and Macleod, who had made a postmortem examination, were unable to find any cause for death and the contents of the

stomach have now gone to Dr. Livio for analysis.

THE brigade was called out to fires during Saturday night; the for which the alarm was given at 9.15 broke out in a cotton shop at 29, S Road. The brigade got the fire out quickly, though not before three or four small shops had been destroyed. Other fire occurred in Canton Road at 3.15 a.m. This outbreak detained the brigade for nearly two hours, six houses being destroyed and two damaged.

We mentioned a few days ago resuscitation, by the energetic efforts of Mr. Valenza and a few other lovers of music, of the Shanghai Choral Society, that a representative committee was being got together. This committee has been formed provisionally, and consists of Messrs. R. B. Allen, J. C. Boswell, E. Ghisi, G. Lanning, M. A. Valenza, C. Wedemeyer. The announcement is most welcome one to all who enjoy a cultured vocal music.

THE annual dinner of the Mih-ho-loong S.F.D., No. 1, took place at the Shanghai Club last Friday, Mr. N. B. Ramsay, Foreman of the Company, in the chair. In the unavoidable absence of the present and present Chief Engineers, Mr. R. Little, the oldest surviving member of the company in Shanghai was on Chairman's right, the foremen of all other companies in the brigade being also present as guests. The speeches were commendably brief and to the point, the feature of the evening being an original and delightfully personal song by Mr. F. Sussehl, in the character of "1." The "Song of the Mih-ho-loong" was well given, with a hearty chorus, the 1st Assistant Foreman, Mr. G. Billings. The dinner passed off most pleasantly, with much vocal and instrumental music, the whole entertainment being characterised by the spirit of good fellowship which is always so marked a feature of firemen's gatherings.

THE concert by the Tsingtao band at the Town Hall last Friday afternoon was only a modified success, the reason being that it neither was nor was not a promenade concert in the ordinary sense of the term. Ample space was certainly left for promenading, and, in the distinctly chilly atmosphere of the hall, the temptation to move about was alluring, but still more potent was the sense that to stroll round during a programme of Wagner, Liszt and Wieniawski, would be unpardonable. Accordingly the audience, not a very large one, stifled their shivers as best they could, and sat in a respectful silence, proper enough in other circumstances, pulling themselves together, as needs must, to applaud at the end of each piece. It would have been more appropriate certainly had Herr Wille given us something a little less ceremonial, and we can imagine only to regret, how pleasant it would have been to stroll cheerfully round the hall to the familiar strains of "Carmen" or the "Bohemian Girl," played as the Tsingtao band know how to play. There might have been a little lacking in attention on the audience's part to the niceties of the performance, but it would have been enjoyable. This is merely a suggestion for another time. Last Friday's programme was practically a repetition of the orchestral numbers given at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday. No-one can listen to Wagner's wonderful description of Wotan's departure from Brunhilde at the Fire Spirits, or to the lyric

beauties of Liszt's "Rhapsody in F. Major," as carefully played as they were by Herr Wille's musicians, without real pleasure. The violin solo by Herr Schultz was a variation from the full band pieces and though marred by an occasional tendency on the performer's part to go flat was well appreciated.

PERHAPS the most striking feature of the Football season in Shanghai has been the progress made by the "Continental" team. Originally started with the idea of giving games to men who were not likely often to get a place in a S. F. C. eleven, the team has worked with such a will that it now proves a formidable antagonist. Saturday's victory against the S. F. C. 2nd team was more signal than already recorded, the balance of goals in their favour being five (not two) to one.

GENERAL Mesny keeps up the interest in No. 8 of his "Miscellany," a special article being the account of H. E. Sheng Kung-pao. It is not very flattering.

THE premises at present occupied by the Club Concordia in Canton Road have been sold for £11,000 sterling or, say, Tls. 82,500. The area of the lot for taxation is 1,820 mow, and the total assessed value is Tls. 38,220.

THE unlucky Powderham spent four weeks at Woosung, having put in there owing to her crew refusing to go to Vladivostok, and left Woosung for an undecided destination on the 15th inst.

THE tugboat that walked the Kiang-hsin so handsomely off the launching ways on Tuesday was the Shun Yuen, belonging to the Kochien Transportation and Tow Boat Co., Ltd., which has now established her reputation as a powerful and handy boat.

BETWEEN thirty and forty Russian refugees left for Port Said by the P. and O. S. Chusan.

THE str. Princesse Marie left Shanghai for Odessa on Tuesday with over a thousand Russian refugees. The str. Arcadia, chartered for the same purpose, left Woosung but afterwards put back to take on board a further batch of 160 refugees from the str. München. The Arcadia also left for the same place to-day or to-morrow with 1200 refugees on board. The str. Andalusia, which arrived here from Japan on Tuesday and the str. Scandia have also been chartered. About 2,000 refugees are expected to arrive here from the North this week.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha announce special facilities in connection with the Tokaido Railway, the Sanyo Railway and the Kiushu Railway, as follows:—Should passengers, holding first or second class tickets by N. Y. K. steamers (excluding those travelling between Japan ports), desire to travel by rail instead of by steamer through the whole or any part of the journey between Yokohama and Nagasaki, they are privileged to do so without extra charge, and tickets for that purpose will be issued to them on application either on board the steamer, or at the Company's Branch Office at the place where the passenger joins the railway. Passengers availing themselves of this privilege have the additional facility of leaving their baggage to be conveyed by the steamer from which they have disembarked. Further particulars can be obtained from the purser on board or agents on shore.

At the U. S. Consular Court last Friday, John Harris was brought up on remand charged with assaulting, and stealing a

watch and chain from, Tsung Ah-les. The Chinese complainant did not appear and the case was therefore dismissed.

At the American Consular Court, on Monday, Thomas Reilly was charged with creating a disturbance in the Hanbury Coffee House on the 18th inst. and refusing to leave when requested to do so. Mr. Maclean said that accused had been a general nuisance in the place. He demanded beds without having any money to pay for them. On Saturday morning he came in smothered in soot and got into one of the clean beds. He refused to leave when asked to do so by the boy. Accused was intoxicated, and again refused to leave when witness ordered him out, so a constable had to be sent for to remove him. He returned in twenty minutes and had to be removed again. Accused said that he was a stonemason. He had come up from Hongkong as he heard that there was work here, but he had been unable to get anything to do. His Honour warned accused against going to the Hanbury Coffee House again, and dismissed him with a caution.

THERE were few charges of importance at the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning, before Mr. Huang Hsuen (Magistrate) and Mr. Arnold (U. S. Assessor). One in which a foreigner was concerned was that in which an old offender was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at \$6, the property of Mr. George Mooser, from No. 176, Bubbling Well Road at 4.15 p.m. on the 10th instant; stealing clothing, valued at \$4, the property of a Chinese, from No. 204, Bubbling Well Road, at 5 p.m. on the 8th instant, and clothing valued at \$5 from No. 40, Weihaiwei Road on the 16th instant. The prisoner had previously served a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for a similar offence, and was now sentenced to 300 blows and three months' imprisonment.

It is now stated that H. M. S. Vengeance is to recommission at Colombo, the Barfleur bringing her new crew to that port on the 22nd prox.

THE German gunboat Tiger and H. M. S. Snipe were at Hankow on the 17th instant, and H. M. S. Widgeon was at Wuhu on the 19th instant.

THE French gunboat Kersaint left Shanghai for Chemulpo yesterday.

THE U. S. gunboats Elcano and Vilalobos, accompanied by the collier Nanshan, left for Nimrod Sound on Tuesday for target practice.

THE P. & O. S. Malta, with the London mail of the 27th ultimo, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 8 a.m. on Sunday.

THE P. & O. S. Socotra arrived in London on the 18th instant.

THE R. M. S. Tartar arrived at Vancouver on Sunday, the 19th inst., at 3.30 p.m.

THE R. M. S. Empress of India left Yokohama for Vancouver on Friday afternoon, the 17th instant.

THE big steamer Minnesota, Capt. Rinder, of the Great Northern S. S. Co., arrived at Yokohama on the 11th inst., and is expected here early next week.

A PART of the U. S. mail ex s.s. Keemun, dispatched from Tacoma, Wash., on the 26th ult., was received at the U. S. Postal Agency on Tuesday at 8.30 a.m. per s.s. Idomeneus.

THE N. Y. K. chartered steamer No. 2 Tatsu Maru, which replaces the Bengloe on the Japan-Shanghai line, is to leave Yokohama on her first trip on the 1st prox. She was formerly the blue-funnel liner Prometheus.

THE C. N. S. Chungking was sent out last Friday morning to assist the damaged steamer Newchwang, which was understood to have anchored off Edgar Island at the mouth of the river after her collision with the German gunboat Sperber on Wednesday night. About five o'clock the same afternoon, however, the Newchwang came steaming slowly up to the Bund, having found it possible to proceed without waiting for assistance. She was, however, very down by the head, her bows being badly stove in, and now lies at the Watung wharf, where her cargo will be discharged. From the nature of the injuries to the two vessels it is evident that the Newchwang struck the Sperber, which is a composite-built vessel, on the starboard side abaft the bridge, and penetrated the bunkers to the extent of four feet. The collision happened about midnight. The Newchwang saw nothing of the Chungking, which, however, returned on Saturday morning.

THE German steamer Progress has been chartered in Hongkong by Messrs. E. C. Wilks & Co., for use in their endeavour to save the steamer Shrewsbury, stranded on the Paracels.—H. M. S. Iphigenia has been ordered to Singapore as Senior Officer's ship.—H. M. S. Hecla commissions at Portsmouth as seagoing torpedo depot and store ship on this station, and is expected to arrive about the middle of May, conveying twenty new destroyers.

WE have received from Messrs. Denniston and Sullivan a number of Port Arthur pictorial postcards, showing some of the effects of the bombardment on shore, and the Russian battleships partly submerged, with one cruiser lying on her side in the dock.

IN mentioning the other day that we had received three new sets of war postal cards from the Japanese Postmaster, we noted that two more sets were expected. These have now come. The theme of one set is the Volunteer Nursing, and of the other the Emperor's Birthday. There are three cards to each set, and they are, as before, beautifully and most tastefully executed. They are sold at six cents a set.

THE New Year number of the "South China Collegian" is respectfully dedicated to TIMOTHY RICHARD, an educator, translator, and writer exerting a leading influence in all parts of the Chinese Empire, and the frontispiece is a not very successful portrait of the dedicatee. The first Editorial is devoted to "Dr. Richard's High Ideal," and there are several very readable educational articles, with illustrations. Some of these articles appear also in Chinese, the magazine being bilingual. Dr. Richard makes an interesting remark in his first paper on the "Present Need of China." He points out that the expectant officials at each provincial capital, who range from 300 to 800 in number, practically constitute a parliament; they all present themselves at stated days during the month at the Governor's yamen, and he consults them in regard to affairs of the province. There are a couple of excellent papers on "New Year Customs in China" by

students of the Canton Christian College, and a very interesting article by Mr. Moir Duncan on "The Educational Outlook in Shansi."

We have received the February issue of the "West China Missionary News." There is not much in it that calls for special remark, but it may be noted that at Chêngtu, the capital of Szechuan, the missionary community now numbers 37 adults and 24 children. Dr. Canright's new hospital is progressing satisfactorily, and is being constantly referred to by officials responsible for the construction of public buildings in Chêngtu, while another large two-storied building, which is to be the home of the Canadian Press, is approaching completion. In fact, Chêngtu is full of missionary and educational activity.

The current number of "China's Young Men" has an exceptionally interesting article in English. It is a sketch by Mr. F. K. Zau of the life of his father, the Rev. Dr. Zau Tse-zeh, who, left a destitute orphan very early in life, was brought into contact with the late Dr. Lambuth, went to America, served through the Civil War with the forces of the South, passed through vicissitudes in the States, and finally came back to his native country as a most successful missionary.

We have received the "Wan Kwoh Kung Pao," or "Review of the Times," for February, edited by the Rev. Dr. Y. J. Allen, and published by the Diffusion Society. Among the editorials is a good one on "Self Government in the East," whilst among the eight essays in this number is one on the "Financial Condition of Japan" by the editor, which Chinese officials would do well to read carefully.—We have also received a pamphlet on the Soochow University—Tung Wu Ta Hsiotang—with two good photographic views of the building. The pamphlet contains a short account of the University, the curriculum, and a list of the Directors and Faculty of that Institution.—Also the February number of the "Hwa Mei Kiao Pao," organ of the Methodist Missions of the United States in China, edited by the Revs. Dr. Y. J. Allen and Franklin Ohlinger, the latter being in Foochow. There are quite a number of essays by Chinese writers in this number, one on the "best methods of reaching the masses" being especially readable.

The February issue of "Cherry Blossoms," published by the "Nagasaki Press," is just the sort of paper that is sure to be of value to visitors to the port. Besides the local articles, there are readable papers on outside topics, and there is a blank verse poem by Mr. Joseph C. Todd, on Port Arthur, which would have been better if it had been polished a little more before it was given to the printer. There are short lines and redundant lines in it, and one that it is impossible to call verse at all:—"But thou, Japanese! What victory is thine?"

It seems that the mystery of the death of Baron de Cuverville and Commander von Gilgenheimb is solved at last, for according to an "Ostasiatische Lloyd" telegram, they were thrown overboard by their junkmen, who have been traced and arrested, and who have confessed. This disposes of the story published by the Russophile Press, that their junk was intentionally sunk by the commander of a Japanese destroyer.

We have received the "Chefoo Daily News" to the 18th inst.—The stream of

non-combatants from Port Arthur had nearly run dry, and there were only some thirty altogether left in Chefoo.—The sea at Chinwangtao is reported frozen for a mile out.—The port was much exercised by the news that the Japanese were sending there 2,500 convalescent sick and wounded from the Port Arthur hospitals.

We have received Tientsin papers to the 14th inst.—The Prince of Ao Han, Mongolia, after his audience at the Palace, Peking, on Chinese New Year's Day, went home, had lunch, and went to sleep. While he was asleep, his cook came in and killed him with a chopper.—The Singer Sewing Machine Co. are making a special machine finished in gold, for the Empress Dowager.—Mr. Chang Yen-mao telegraphs from London that the litigation in the matter of the Kaiping Mines is likely to end in favour of the Chinese.—The following is from the "China Times" of the 14th inst.:—

A LADY doctor from Amoy writes to the President of the Tien Tsu Hui (Natural Feet Society):—

"I was thinking of you a few weeks ago when a child of 13 died in the Hospital. She committed suicide by swallowing a strong opium (after having ineffectually tried to poison herself with opium) because of the misery caused by the binding of her feet. Just at the same time I had a little girl of about seven with disease of the bones of the foot caused by tight binding. But I expect you constantly hear of such cases."

Ladies, whose amahs tell them they are just about to bind their little girls' feet, would do well to consider such results as these, numerous throughout China.

The "Nagasaki Press" gives the following comparison of the fleet of the N. Y. K. and the subsidies the company receives with some of the other great steamship companies in Europe:—

Co.	Fleet. Tons.	Subsidy. Yen.
N. Y. K.....	225,000	4,843,070
P. & O.	320,000	3,480,000
M. M.	241,000	4,987,150
Trans-Atlan.....	163,000	4,870,000
N.-D. L.	583,000	2,670,000
Russian V. F.....	130,000	1,275,000
Austrian Lloyd.....	197,000	2,475,000
Black Sea S.S. Co.	190,000	903,000

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio and Yokohama to the 15th, and Kobe and Nagasaki to the 16th inst.—The Inland Sea steamer Natorigawa Maru, 148 tons, struck the northern breakwater while entering Osaka harbour at 3 a.m. on the 13th and sank immediately, all her passengers and 22 of the crew including the captain being drowned.—A German trade-journalist has been lecturing his countrymen on their commercial slowness as compared with their English competitors. This is entirely refreshing.—The G. N. S. Minnesota arrived at Yokohama from Seattle on the evening of the 11th inst., not on the 9th, as previously stated.—It appears now that in the battle of Heikoutai there were only two Japanese Divisions actively engaged against seven Russian Divisions, and the Russians had a great superiority in cavalry and guns.—The Musashiro Maru, from Moji for Dalny, was totally wrecked in a snow storm near the Miaotao Group. Her troops, of whom she had some hundreds on board, were all saved, but the horses, about 160, were lost.—The total casualties from wounds and disease

of the besieging army at Port Arthur were 60,000, the deaths numbering 10,000.—The N. Y. K. has chartered the British steamers Oro and Benvorlich.

The "Japan Gazette" reports that the Loochoo Islands are suffering from a drought such as has not been experienced since 1830. No rain has fallen there since March last, and no crops can be planted, and even the forests are dying or have died.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 17th instant.—Australia proposes to coin her own silver money, and make a profit of £30,000 a year.—Harmston's Circus is returning to Hongkong.—The "China Mail," writing of Herr Friedenthal, regrets "that such a capable exponent of pianoforte music should receive such scanty encouragement from local theatre-goers."—The R. M. S. Empress of Japan on her last voyage down sighted a yellow-funnelled Norwegian steamer at anchor near Hongkong, in distress. The sea was too high to allow the Empress to take her in tow.—Canton won the Inter-Port Fours at the Hongkong Regatta on the 11th, and Hongkong the Pairs.—Paymaster F. W. Preece of H. M. S. Fearless was lost overboard in the Bay of Biscay on that vessel's homeward voyage from China. He had destroyed his private papers before disappearing.—The French armoured cruiser Sully, 10,014 tons' displacement, 21 knots' speed, is badly stranded in the Henrietta Pass in the Bay of Hailoong.—The Dallas company are expected in Hongkong on the 23rd instant.—Harmston's Circus is going to Bangkok, not Hongkong.—Mr. Hay's proposal to establish an American district court at Shanghai has been submitted to the Senate.—Mr. E. A. Sargent, of Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., has died in London.—General Nogi has sent, through the "Standard," the following reply to congratulatory friends in England:—"After spending so many months and sacrificing so many lives in the taking of Port Arthur, I feel unworthy of praise. But, knowing the sympathy of the people of England, not only myself but my soldiers heartily rejoice. As representing the Army, I desire to send heartfelt thanks."—The Shire liner Merionethshire picked up the Bergen steamer Oscar II, from Shanghai, 200 miles from Hongkong, with her main shaft broken, and towed her into Hongkong.—The Japanese have bought the steamer An Pho, formerly the Esmeralda, 966 tons net, for £16,000, and the Melbourne steamer Argus, 1,822 tons net, for £16,500.—aptain Murphy and Captain Reid, successively in command of the West River steamer Shun Lee, have died of small pox, caught from native passengers.—It is feared that the French cruiser Sully will be a total loss.—The West River steamers Pakkong and Tak Hing were in collision near Off Island on the 14th, the bows of the former being very seriously damaged.

INDIAN papers to the 28th ultimo are to hand.—The postal arrangements made by the Amir are so good that letters from the British Mission take only three days from Kabul to Peshawar.—The work of the Seistan Boundary Commission as regards the demarcation of the Perso-Afghan frontier has been completed.—It is stated that a box of gold bullion valued at Rs. 48,000 has been stolen while in transit from Kolar Gold Fields to London.—On the 28th January a fire broke out in the Victoria Dock, Bombay, resulting in damage estimated at over three lakhs of rupees.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE ASSASSINATION
OF THE GRAND DUKE
SERGIUS.

20th February.

"THE leading Russian papers," say the Reuter's telegram which we print this morning "while denouncing the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, declare that the need of reforms is responsible for the crime." Crimes like this, which in themselves fill the civilised world with horror, are inevitable, according to all the teaching of history, where repression is resorted to instead of concession. In the present case, there does not appear to be anywhere a word of regret uttered for the victim himself. He was one of the chief supporters of Alexeieff and Besobrazoff, a prominent member of the ring who brought on the present war. As Governor of Moscow, he was personally hated; and even the "Ostasiatische Lloyd's" telegram from Berlin tells us that "nowhere sympathy is shown for the murdered Grand-Duke Sergius." If this helps to explain, it cannot excuse "the deep damnation of his taking off."

The Grand Duke Sergius was the fourth son of the Emperor Alexander II, and was born on the 29th of April (o.s.) 1857, so that he was in his 48th year. He was married on the 3rd of June (o.s.) 1884 to Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt, a daughter of our Princess Alice and sister of the Czarina. His murder may have been due to his personal unpopularity—he had had a serious warning a few days before,—or it may have been intended to make the Government understand that if they rejected the demands of the moderate reformers, the physical force revolutionaries would take up the struggle; but the fact that an extraordinary sitting of the Council of the Empire was called at once to consider the situation resulting from the assassination, seems to indicate that the Government is not disposed to treat it as an isolated crime. The educated classes, a large number of the nobles, and all the revolutionary parties recognise that the supremacy of the bureaucracy over the Russian people and over the Czar himself must be cut down; and the Grand Dukes are recognised as being a main support of the bureaucracy. It is believed that the life of the Czar himself is not in danger; but his other uncles risk meeting the fate of their brother Sergius unless the Czar can make up his mind to grant his people the political freedom which they are rightly demanding.

THE DEATH OF SIR
ROBERT JARDINE.

20th February.

THOUGH a great many years have passed since he was actually in China, Sir Robert Jardine, whose death is announced at the ripe age of eighty, has been recognised for a very long time as the head of the British commercial community in Hongkong and China. The great firm of which he was the senior and in fact the proprietor was never more prominent in the Far East than it is at the present moment, and the guiding influence of Sir Robert Jardine has never been absent from it. The death of Sir Robert carries us back actually to the 18th century, for Mr. Andrew Jardine from whom his nephew, afterwards Sir Robert Jardine, took over the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. came out to Canton originally in the 18th century in the service of the East India Company. There has always been a stream of good men to carry on the work of the firm in the East, but the guiding spirit has always been the old Scotsman whose death is recorded to-day. It came as a very sudden blow here, but news of his illness reached Hongkong some days ago.

Sir Robert Jardine was born in 1825 and married in 1867, his heir being his son Robert, born in 1868. He was a Liberal in politics, and was successively member for Ashburton, Dumfries, and Dumfriesshire, retiring in 1892. To describe what the British merchant in China was in Sir Robert's day, and what to a great extent he has remained, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of an unimpeachable authority, Mr. Alexander Michie, in "The Englishman in China":—

"Take them for all in all, the China merchants have been in their day and generation no unworthy representatives of their country's interests and policy, its manhood and character. Their patriotism has not been toned down but expanded and rationalised by cosmopolitan associations, and by contact with a type of national life differing diametrically from their own. Breadth and moderation have resulted from these conditions, and a habit of tempering the exigencies of the day by the larger consideration of international problems has been characteristic of the mercantile bodies in China from first to last. And although statesmanship lies outside the range of busy men of commerce, it must be said in justice to the merchants of China that they have been consistently loyal to an ideal policy, higher in its aims and more practical in its operation than that which any line of Western statesmen, save those of Russia, has

been able to follow. It had been better if the continuous prognostications of such a compact body of opinion had been more heeded."

FEMALE EDUCATION
IN CHINA.

21st February.

ONE of the most hopeful signs for the future welfare of China, though as yet the promise is no bigger than a man's hand, is the incipient desire, we might almost say the determination, on the part of both men and women of far-seeing intelligence, to attempt female education on a wider scale than has yet been done. Throughout a long past the education of the Celestial empire, apart from the imperfections inseparable from the system, has lamentably failed because it has almost entirely overlooked one half of the population, who should have shared its advantages. In the West very divergent ideas obtain as to what constitutes a sound education. A recent writer affirms that an education should appeal concomitantly to the great intellectual faculties of the individual. It should minister to the capacity and development of the imagination, the memory, and the reflection. On the other hand, another great authority has maintained that what concerns the physical sciences is no burning matter of daily interest to the average mind. In a word, we should universally be moralists and only by accident geometers. Therefore, the education which is most helpful to the masses, is that which will instruct the moral faculty, and develop it into a robust activity. Not only so, but the average education should tend to make us agreeable and pleasing in out intercourse with our fellows, and furnish us with a standard of right and wrong which may be conformed to under all conditions. Therefore that is the best education which is secured by familiarity with the poets, the historians, and the moralists.

To-day, there is a tendency to strengthen the robustness of the mind, and encourage it to assert its powers, and wrestle with many problems which will confront it in life. Whether the mind which is educated after the second standard mentioned above is the happier, need not be considered here. It is certain that an all-conquering desire to know has seized upon the people of the West, and it is probable that while determined efforts are being made to know the unknowable, ignorance of what might and should be known, is general.

Education in China has not in any way tended to discourage faith in the system which has been handed down from the past. The minds have been

few, specially of recent years, which have been constrained to leave the beaten paths, and become, so to speak, intellectual Stanleys, exploring unlit forests and penetrating unopened jungles. On the other hand, it must be admitted that moralists, historians, essayists, and poets have been laid under obligation to form the minds of the young whose means have been ample enough to secure leisure for this pursuit. But as we hinted above, speaking generally, girls have been passed by, and except in instances comparatively rare, have never been taught anything except what would lend itself to the adornment of the person, and the pleasures of the table. Whether Confucius is in any way responsible for this omission is a moot question. It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that he practically ignored women in his teaching, and, in his two or three references to the gentler sex, of his own family or relatives, he treats them according to his own plans, without any reference to their wishes, and that too solely in reference to their marriage.

Now, however, a new spirit is asserting itself, and one which without doubt will become more and more clamorous. Perhaps the average foreigner is hardly aware of the persistent attempts which are being put forth both by the government and private enterprise, to renovate and transform the system of education now in existence. In great cities like Canton, for example, where as yet no large universities have been built by united efforts of foreigners and native officials, determined efforts are being made to initiate a different system which is supplanting the time-honoured curriculum of the past. Although these attempts have hitherto been confined mostly to the lads, yet it is not entirely confined to them. When these attempts shall lead to the opening of more girls' schools, and the idea of female education becomes more familiar to the people, it is certain that many of the girls will place themselves in touch with the new movement, and enjoy the advantages which are offered. That a desire exists for a better education for the daughters of the well-to-do is evident from the many references found to-day thereto in the best native Press. Sometimes an Editor will point out the advantages thereof; sometimes a group of women are reported to be attempting it; sometimes the enlightened in a country town are clamouring for it. These facts indicate which way the stream is flowing. It is true that the difficulties in the way are very considerable. Poverty, which compels the lower classes to work from morn till eve, is a serious obstacle; for it may be said of the Chinese, not only that men must work and women must weep,

but the latter must work and even weep too. Then the Chinese language, with its uncouth characters, its cumbrous idioms, its allusive references, and lack of sign-posts, will ever be a hindrance to elementary education, for a dry Sahara must always be passed before one can reach the palm trees and the groves of fruit. Moreover, the masses of men are as a rule rude and vulgar, and do not know how to keep their tongues quiet when a well-dressed maiden passes along the street. No girl of any age cares to venture out alone, even for a short distance, for she is fortunate if she escapes with coarse chaff, and is more likely to encounter insulting language. Whilst the conditions of society are as they are, there will always be a difficulty of attending day-schools. But it is possible to assume that this tendency will be corrected in time.

That female education is valued where it has been tried, and is understood, is evident from the success of the girls' schools in the British Colony of Hongkong. These are numerous, well-attended, and successful. Therein the students are taught to read, write, and compose, as well as to sew and embroider. The girls who have passed through these schools will be quite different from their sisters on the mainland. Moreover, in Canton for example, in connection with the well-established missions, are large boarding-schools for girls, which are popular, well-attended, and entirely satisfactory. In most cases the girls pay for their education, and many of them are daughters of Christian parents, though not entirely so. These institutions are always full. It is evident therefore that the good of these schools is understood and appreciated. Sometimes girls spend six or seven years in these seminaries and themselves become teachers. At any rate they form friendships and gain an insight into life and the intellectual world which would have been undreamt of forty years ago. Protestant missions, when the idea was unpopular, when there were many discouragements and few encouragements, have always, both by example and precept, attempted to advance female education, and this will more and more redound to their credit. Indeed, it is difficult to-day to appraise the exact volume of influence which has emanated from these earlier attempts along this line. It is certain that it has become very considerable. All well-wishers of the Chinese will be glad to believe that, in this regard, a new era has begun to dawn upon the nation, and though, as yet, it will not have premeated far into the interior, where it has come it will make life less a drudgery to the women, and add to their experience many pleasures.

THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FLEETS.

22nd February.

AN anonymous writer in the January issue of the "Fortnightly Review" gives under the above title a most interesting sketch of Sir John Fisher's naval reform—which is indeed a revolution,—with a reference, for comparison, to the German navy. The idea at the bottom of the new scheme is "the provision of an immense striking force ready for immediate use, so that the first paralyzing blow may fall on any foe immediately, as it fell on Russia in the Far East last spring.

"The British plans include:—

"(1) The withdrawal from distant stations of all non-fighting ships—little cruisers, sloops, and old gunboats—vessels too weak to fight and too slow to run away from any probable enemy.

"(2) The reduction of the strength of certain distant squadrons in view of altered political circumstances since the present disposition of ships was settled; the North Pacific Squadron and the South Atlantic Squadron being abolished and the ships of the North American Squadron becoming a Particular Service Squadron, used in peace time mainly for training cadets and boys.

"(3) The provision at the home ports of an efficient organisation which will enable the ships on the War List in the Reserve to proceed to sea prepared in all respects for war immediately the Admiralty issue orders. The officers and men withdrawn, as stated above, from distant squadrons will be utilised as nucleus crews in the Reserve ships.

"(4) The reorganisation of the battle fleets in European waters, so as to coincide with the needs of the Empire in the face of the shifting of naval power from southern to northern waters."

It is really the growth of the German navy that has caused this change. The Mediterranean was the centre of naval power in the past, and the North Sea did not require to be considered; but it is obvious that this is no longer the case. The new Channel Fleet of twelve battleships, six armoured cruisers, and about sixteen protected cruisers, with destroyers, etc., will defend the English Channel and the North Sea; the Mediterranean Fleet, with its base at Malta, will comprise eight battleships, with cruisers, etc.; while the Atlantic Fleet of eight battleships, with cruisers, etc., with its base at Gibraltar, will be ready (1) to sit astride the Straits; (2) co-operate with the Mediterranean Fleet; (3) join forces with the Channel Fleet; or (4) act as an independent force in the Atlantic. There will also be

about twelve battleships and twenty-four cruisers in reserve, ready for sea at short notice; while at each of the three ports of Portsmouth, Chatham, and Dover two battleships and two large cruisers will be kept ready for almost instant dispatch to sea.

The writer of the article is at great pains to show that while it is the Kaiser's ambition to do for the Navy what his grandfather did for the Army which has caused the re-organisation of the British Navy, there is no provocation of Germany in what we are doing. We merely wish to be ready for what might possibly happen. Here we must make a rather long quotation:—

"In spite of all that has been said and written, there is no solid foundation for the reiterated statement that Germany seeks to embroil herself in war with this country—nothing more than a widespread suspicion—but her naval policy has given every excuse for such measures of precaution as the Admiralty are taking. There is a case for preparation not in view of the prospect of probable hostilities in the near future, but because the German Fleet is being increased so swiftly as to give reason to believe that it might be used as a political instrument or might serve in case of our complication with some other country or countries as tongs wherewith to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of Germany. A neutral Power can use a fleet with good effect—without striking a blow—against a nation weakened by war, even though that nation be victorious, as was Japan in 1895. It is possible to imagine circumstances in which the silent pressure of a strong German Navy could compel concessions; it might be merely consent to some line of action, such as the assertion of undue influence over a neutral neighbour, the seizure of a coaling-station here or there, or the shifting of some boundary. A nation well armed, as Germany will be, might effect its purpose without firing a gun or running a single torpedo. The preparations of the British Admiralty indicate not a shadow of animosity for the German nation. Germany has a right in view of her growing mercantile marine to a more considerable Fleet than she has possessed in the past, but the fact that this Fleet is increasing out of all proportion to the extent of the Empire's merchant shipping, its oversea trade, and its colonial possessions—expensive luxuries enough already—does compel other Powers to take precautionary measures while at the same time remaining on friendly terms. British statesmen cannot forget that in the preamble to the Navy Act of 1900 it was stated that 'Germany must have a Fleet of such strength that a war, even against the mightiest naval Power would involve

such risks as to threaten the supremacy of that Power.' Great Britain is 'the mightiest naval Power,' has been in the past, and must remain so in the future. The Kaiser has also told the world that Germany's 'future lies on the sea,' and at another time claimed that he was 'Admiral of the Atlantic.' We did not ignore the growth of the French Navy in the late eighties, and to-day we are good friends with the French Government because we showed that we had backbone and that we realised our inheritance and the duty that it cast upon us—that we were not, in fact, one of the late Lord Salisbury's 'waning nations.' Again we are faced by naval aggrandisement by a neighbour, and again we are taking steps, not with a view to war, but to safeguard our position—to prevent this rising Navy being used as an instrument against British interests, first and foremost among which is peace. Europe understands this truth so well that she is apt to trade upon it. Though we desire peace, we should at least have the courage and the organisation for war, and then, indeed, peace will be our reward—peace with honour."

The article concludes with a well-deserved eulogium of Sir John Fisher, the author of practically all the reforms now being carried out. He has succeeded in gaining the approval of the King, and the full confidence of Lord Selborne and the rest of the Cabinet, which has enabled him "to initiate a complete revolution in practically all departments, ashore and afloat, and as an immediate consequence the strength of the Fleet as a warlike instrument is being doubled, if not trebled."

VISIONS OF PEACE.

23rd February.

THE visions of peace that have been for some weeks now before our hopeful eyes, and to which we have referred more than once in these columns, are gradually assuming consistency, and their outline is made much more distinct and impressive by the Reuter's telegram that we publish this morning. While Japan has prepared herself fully to continue the struggle, she is not fighting for the sake of fighting, and she will certainly welcome a cessation of the war on terms satisfactory to her honour and adequate to the sacrifices she has made. The terms mentioned by Reuter are what she asked more than a year ago, and they are almost exactly the terms suggested recently by "Diplomatic" as those that would be acceptable to the conquerors, and which the conquered cannot justly consider excessive. It seems almost incredible that a great empire like Russia can have been exhausted in a

war that has lasted only a year with a Power so much smaller than herself; but that she is exhausted is certain; and this exhaustion was predicted by those who knew something of Russia's past history and her internal condition. For what is inclining her to peace is not entirely her exhaustion, but the complete unpopularity of the war with all but a small section who make personal profit out of it, of the Russian people. There would have been much less chance of peace for Japan at the end of a year's fighting if her antagonist had been any other European Power; but Russia can afford to withdraw from the territory she has recently occupied in the Far East, because there is such vast scope for her surplus energy at home. She may well spend years in bringing her own people up to the level, in education and well-being, that the Western Powers have reached; it has been her great mistake to occupy herself with adventures abroad while she has so much to do at home. The war has gone far enough, as her thinkers know, to be a tremendous blessing in disguise; whatever the complete result of the present upheaval in Russia, her people will gain a large measure of freedom, and for this they will have largely to thank the Japanese. It has been realised for some time that to concede an indemnity would be a bitter draught for the Russian Government to take, but it will almost certainly have to be taken. But the Japanese will not be unreasonable if the other terms of peace are satisfactory, and they secure adequate guarantees for the permanence of the settlement. The best guarantee is that the war has taught both Russians and Japanese to value each other as they would not have learnt otherwise to do; and it will be a great disappointment if the present visions of peace should fade away again.

THE INCORPORATION OF CHEFOO.

23rd February.

CHEFOO feels deeply the chaotic and forlorn position in which she continues to exist, for want of a constitution and a Municipal Council. There is hardly another port on the China coast, certainly no port of the same importance, that has not got self-government for the foreign residents with a municipal establishment, without which it is very difficult to introduce and maintain the ordinary amenities of modern civilisation. The war has greatly stimulated the progress of Chefoo and not only has the tonnage of shipping calling there increased very

largely, but a great deal of this increase is likely to be permanent. The site occupied by foreigners, a hilly little peninsula with a strip of beach on which there are some foreign houses, is very much confined, and the native town increases so fast that the foreign quarter has no opportunity for expansion. To make Chefoo what it should be, a municipality is urgently required with an active secretary. There is a General Purposes Committee, or "G. P. C.," as it is called, which is a voluntary organisation supported by contributions, which makes tentative efforts at policing, lighting, road-making, etc. What improvements Chefoo has, are due to this G. P. C., and those who constitute and contribute to it, deserve praise and gratitude; but what is wanted is a legally constituted municipality, with the right to tax the evil and the good, the just and the unjust, and to raise enough by taxation to ensure the making of good roads, the enforcement of sanitary regulations, the proper policing and lighting, the general maintenance of good order as modern civilisation construes good order. The provision of proper drainage, with the enforcement of sanitary regulations, is one of the most important points in a Settlement which is being cramped by the extension of the Chinese town, and which was once the sanitarium of North and Central China, and is still a health resort in the summer.

The establishment of a municipality at Chefoo was well in hand before the Boxer troubles, but the upheaval in 1900 put an end for the time to the negotiations that were going on, and that have now been energetically resumed, backed by the spirited action of the "Chefoo Daily News." Foreign residents of all nationalities are practically unanimous in desiring the change, and it is understood that while the temperature of the Foreign Consuls is at various heights, there is none who is actually cold in his regard to the scheme. The Diplomatic Body at Peking with whom the decision rests will doubtless pay attention to the wishes of their nationals, but they will probably ultimately be guided by the reports of the Consuls, so that it is most important to secure the adhesion of the latter to the scheme. There have, of course, been rumours that Germany has an eye to the ultimate extension of her influence over the whole province of Shantung, and therefore does not want to be embarrassed at some future time by the existence of an International Settlement at Chefoo, and that she is not disposed to give her assistance to any step that would make Chefoo a more formidable rival to her own port, Tsingtao; but there is no reason to suppose that these are

more than rumours. Tsingtao, with its railway communication with the interior of Shantung, has secured such advantages, that it has little now to fear from the rivalry of Chefoo; and England, the United States, and Japan have bound themselves so firmly to resist any further disintegration of China, that it is not worth Germany's while, if indeed she ever thought of it, to endeavour to make Shantung a German colony. There are many reasons why Shanghai should be especially interested in the endeavour of Chefoo to take her place among the international municipalities in China, and we thoroughly sympathise with the efforts the Chefoo folk are making, and wish them every success. If they keep up those efforts success is certain, for the democratic principle, the cause of the government of the people by the people for the people, is always making progress, even in Russia, and Peking cannot shut its eyes to the success that international municipalities have everywhere achieved in China.

Review.

NOTICES OF BOOKS, ETC.

John Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack for 1905. Edited by Sydney H. Pardon. In paper 12mo., pp. cv., 528. London: John Wisden & Co., Ltd. 1/-

Extensive as is the literature which has grown up, and continues to grow, around the royal game of England, there has arisen no real rival to Wisden's Annual, for the simple reason that it represents the last word in cricketing lore. Edited by an enthusiast with a perfect genius for presenting statistics and bald facts clearly and entertainingly, it gives us in sober and unbiassed terms, free from the local and temporary excitements, favouritisms, or controversies of the season, as accurate and complete a record of a year's cricket as the most inveterate gossip can sigh for. "Wisden's" is now in its forty-second year, and, for all the compression so judiciously applied, is becoming a portly and substantial volume. The records of the more noteworthy events in the history of the game from the beginning, the list of "birth and deaths," which includes the name practically of every cricketer who has ever played in first-class cricket, are necessarily increasing in length. The number of matches to be recorded, in county matches first and second-class, public school, Australian, South African, and what not, also increases. The special articles this year include the usual one on "Five Cricketers of the Year," with portraits (Messrs. R. H. Spooner, Percy Perrin, B. J. T. Bosanquet, E. A. Halliwell, and J. Hallows); "Public School Cricket" by Capt. W. J. Seton, who has taken on the task of the lamented Mr. W. Ford; and the "M. C. C. in Australia," a sketch of the tour which resulted in the "bringing back of the ashes," by Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet, whose marvellous bowling won the fourth test match and the rubber. This article is written

in very lively and picturesque style, as will be seen by the following description of an incident of the tour:—

"Queensland gave us a good game, and produced a fast aboriginal bowler. Leonard Braund was selected to open the innings for us and didn't much fancy it. The first ball hit the bat somehow and went to fine leg for two; the second, passed batsman-wicket, keeper, and long stop, and hit the screen about the time Braund finished his shot. The third was slower, and the batsman, retiring gracefully, placed it gently into point's hands. His own account of the proceedings is worth giving, it is as follows:—

"I took first ball from the professional, Henry, supposed to be the fastest bowler in the world, and certainly I will say that the first three balls he gave me were indeed the fastest I have ever seen. I got him away for two on the leg side, but the next ball, in cutting him, I was splendidly caught at point!"

Outport, Etc.

AMOY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

17th February.

A Telephone Service.

A great convenience is promised the community here by the establishment of a telephone service under the direction of Mr. T. Ogino. Permission has been obtained from the Kulangsu Municipal Council for the purpose, and if sufficient inducement offers permission will be sought to extend the service throughout Amoy, as well as in the Settlement. The work of installation has already been commenced. The exchange service will be run day and night and the inclusive subscription is the moderate one of \$72 per annum.

Naval Movements.

The German flagship *Fürst Bismarck*, with Admiral von Prittwitz on board, arrived here on the 31st ult. from Manila and will make a long stay in port.

The German gunboat *Sperber* called in on the 9th instant, on her way from Swatow northward.

CANTON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

13th February.

Viceroy Shun Squeezes his Subordinates.

The Viceroy has lately, so it is reported in the native Press, become very discontented with many of his subordinates and is degrading them in considerable numbers. He has singled out four, however, as specially worthy of his wrath, and he has appointed some special accountants to look into their private accounts. These four have been suspected of receiving bribes beyond what custom warrants, and therefore his Excellency is determined to search into the matter. The special officials, who have been appointed to this unpleasant task, have been ordered to look into their property and also in their banking account, and if surplus cash is found, it is to be at once forwarded to the provincial exchequer. Meanwhile, these luckless four, having got an inkling of what was hanging over them, have been busy looking after their own interests, like the man referred to in

the parable. They are reported to have placed their cash into safe custody so that the auditors will have some difficulty in discovering it. Indeed so busy have these four men been, in looking after their own interests, that public business has been left to take care of itself, and is therefore reported to be in considerable confusion. It will be interesting, to those who are in the current of affairs, to watch the development of events and see who, in the long run, will win.

Local Educational Squabbles.

In England in connection with the education question there has been a good deal of passive resistance. In China, here in the district of Heungshan, there has been a case of active resistance, which lends itself to a laugh to one who is familiar with Chinese life and can read between the lines. It appears that a certain teacher named Li Ying-hong had asked and secured permission to open a school in a certain ancestral hall wherein presumably the new learning was to be introduced. When the hour arrived for taking possession, with his pupils, he found himself, like the Scotch preachers, opposed by locked and barred doors, and therefore could not assume possession. He sought another hall, however, and then there was a stormy meeting. In that hall all the torrents of conservative anger were turned upon the luckless head of the adventurous teacher. It was affirmed that there were not sufficient funds, that the students were not ready, that the upper ten were opposed, and that the people were out of sympathy with the attempt. So the meeting ended in wrath, words, and confusion. But such difficulties will and must be encountered in the early stages of innovation.

Great Trade Depression in Fatshan.

Fatshan, with its large population, near Canton, is above all, a trading and manufacturing mart. It appears that the town has had a very unsuccessful year. This state of things is not confined to Fatshan for, if rumours are correct, things are rather depressed among Chinese merchants. In Fatshan, however, it is stated that few firms have prospered. The banks and the industries of paper manufacturing, weaving, and dyeing have suffered most acutely. The failure of two or three houses is reported and they have closed their doors with heavy liabilities. This unwanted depression is attributed to the falling off of trade both with Canton and Hongkong, and also to the bankruptcy of many smaller firms in the smaller ports. The only line of business that has done anything profitable is that of the pork-butcher, for it would appear that, whatever comes, the Chinese will have his pork. Although there have been some failures, it is determined to try another year, in the hope that trade will revive and that better times may be enjoyed. We shall see.

A Haul by a Buddhist Priest.

At Wuchou it is reported that a Buddhist priest has made a big sum by a lucky draw in the Shan Piu, which, as some of your readers know, is a form of lottery, the results being decided by numbers. The fortunate—or unfortunate—priest has made a sum of some thousands. But no sooner was this known, than some of the gentry, and local officials were after him, and wanted to relieve him of his gains. The argument was that he has no need of the money, and it should be devoted to the carrying on of the local government. This interference is strongly condemned by the native press. The officials it says, openly offer opportunities for gambling to the people, by licensing fan-tan houses, and now they want to step in and take away from a man what he has been lucky enough to win. This action is worse than the doings of thieves in general, for at least

robbers are consistent in their doings. It has not yet transpired what the issue will be.

The Movements of the Viceroy.

It is rumoured, in yamán circles here, that His Excellency is yet in Wuchou but that he will be returning to Canton presently. As soon as the New Year is well on foot, he will hand over the affairs of Kuangsi to the local and proper authorities and then return. It appears that he has nearly finished his work up there, by which, it is assumed, that the robbers have been scattered or killed. Moreover there are many matters of great importance in the capital of the province awaiting his presence and attention, and therefore many are anxiously looking for his return.

Polygamy v. Monogamy.

Recently at a large Christian gathering here a man came publicly forward and announced his intention of giving up his second wife, who had been his concubine for some time. There was a mutual agreement, for both had become Christians, and both were anxious that this determination and confession should be made, publicly. Polygamy is a great difficulty to the spread of Christianity among the better classes. Unquestionably the matter is hedged in by difficulties.

CHINGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

11th February.

The New Learning.

Although schools of the ancient style still vastly outnumber those in which the, for China, modern learning is taught, yet even in such an old conservative city as this, the tide still continues to set toward the new learning. Exclusive of the mission schools, the applications to enter which exceed the accommodation, there are at least three official schools, Prefectural, County and Manchu. All of the latter afford facilities (not laying too much stress on the original meaning of the word) for obtaining a knowledge of English and mathematics. However the former might puzzle those "to the manner born," there is no question but commendable progress is being made in arithmetic and algebra. By and by, we hope to see the same done in higher things. What China needs though is not merely educated men, but men of moral fibre who can resist the well-known temptations which surround her public men. How this is to be accomplished, in this province at least doth not yet appear.

With the present stress laid on teaching everything in English, there is room for fear that the new education will, for a time, be in its way as much one-sided as the former was; for whatever a man's abilities in other lines may be, it must remain true in general that the scholar should be able to handle his own language fluently and correctly, and he should especially be able to do this in those branches of which he has made a speciality. The general output of schools where but little stress has been laid on literary culture, already show marked weakness in the ability to use their own language fluently and forcibly.

Military Education.

The war with Japan, which really seems to have marked a turning-point in Chinese history, emphasised the need of being able to handle something more effective than the artillery of Jonathan; and in place of the ancient examinations,

students now flock to China and Pao-tungfu. Three young men from the latter place recently called to wish a "Happy New Year." Having completed their course there, they were going to Chinan, where they can put in the time at Government expense until they receive appointments in camp. Whatever else they may have learned in the North, they had evidently made up their minds that Viceroy Yuan, when it comes to "pan shih," is no amateur.

Free Education Policy.

When the late Governor, Chou Fu, left Chinan, the road toward the station was lined in good part with students from the various Government schools. When one reflects that those men, collectively and individually, are not only educated but also fed from the provincial treasury, it becomes a serious question whether such a policy is not one which will develop an army of sycophants, who regard the country as owing them a living, rather than an army of resolute men, who will live, and if need be, die for their country. Even missionary schools, giving the advantage of the noble examples and high moral code found in their faith, find that, as a rule, absolutely free education is not good for those who are exercised thereby. Should a different policy be pursued, the number in attendance might be smaller, but the answer of Jep's lioness to the more prolific dams who asked her how many she brought forth at a birth, is worthy of meditation both by missionary and Government educators.

The Shantung Railroad

is plainly becoming more and more popular. Even the ordinary Chi-aman appreciates the saving of time, and as a freight-carrier the line is making a good showing. The chief thing which strikes one as needing revision is the tariff for short distance tickets. While the long distance is moderate, yet for short rides it is so high that many of the labouring class prefer the old-fashioned method of picking up their beds and walking. The result is that the expenses of the Gesellschaft are in no ways lessened, but it is short just so many pennings.

The Hsiao-chingho,

which being translated means 'the "Small Clear River"', connects the city of Chinanfu with the port of Yangkiakou on the Gulf of Pechili. The deepening of the canal which forms the upper part of this stream was one of the last feats of H. E. Chou Fu. Were it not for that tawny tiger, the Yellow River, which flows almost parallel with the Small Clear to the sea, the wisdom of the undertaking would be more self-evident. But seeing that the great stream has over-narrowed a good section of the country drained by the canal-river not once or twice, it seems that it would have been more rational to shoot the tiger first. We can only hope that the kind Providence which watches over children and some other people may spare this dubious undertaking. Probably the Chou's merchants wish the same, as in the inevitable contest for trade between that port and Tsingtao, the canal may, to some extent at least, offset the railroad.

Missionary Effort

throughout this section seems effective, and shows that the evangelistic force are by no means mere locum tenentes. The Directors of the English Baptist and American Presbyterian Educational Union have just held their annual meeting, and while demonstrating the truth of the old saying, "Many men of many minds," have evolved such plans for the combination of the higher educational work of the two Missions as will result, we trust, in the greatest average good to the greatest possible number.

Every one is waiting with interest if no anxiety for the next important movement in the north. So far as appears what has been done as yet has eventuated to the

advantage of the Japanese. The reply of the Japanese Government to the charges preferred against the Chinese for violation of neutrality, has been read with approval by most persons for its mild, firm, clear, independent, dignified and business-like presentation of the case. The Chinese reply is modelled in the same way, but lacks the finish and quiet assurance of right which characterise the other. But both are in marked contrast to the assumption and presumption of the Russian document, and are good commentaries on the course of the Russians from the very beginning. One can but feel the greatest anxiety as to the issue of the disturbances in Russia, and hope that adequate relief may come to the poor, downtrodden, persecuted peoples of that land of cruelty. Possibly a great victory for the Japanese just now would help on this movement for liberty and a constitutional government almost more than any other event, and help to keep it within evolutionary and not revolutionary lines.

No Missionaries Need Apply.

We understand that a telegram has been received by the Agent of the Band that he is to "employ no missionaries in any capacity." We are not informed as to the cause of this pronouncement. Very likely some have thought that as some of the coolies go from Christian families, if not from Christian communities, their moral and spiritual interests should be looked after, while at the same time it would be a good opportunity to reach many others with the Gospel as well as to keep them away from the haunts of evil during their hours of rest; and so while being a blessing to the men themselves, be an advantage to the Randers also in that the better the morals of the employed the better and more faithful service would they render their employers, as well as save more for families. Apparently this is not what the Randers want, and this action on their part is likely to change the opinion of those who have hoped for good from the movement and were inclined to favour it. We have never had much sympathy for the cry of "slavery" if the rules and regulations were fully carried out, but this has little look towards freedom, or any regard to the employees either as men or as labourers.

Chinese New Year

passed very quietly. Of course the inevitable crackers were in evidence—no event can pass without them—but in moderate quantity. Now that winter is over and spring has been duly "set up," as soon as the calling and the feasting of the holidays are finished, boat repairing and other preparation for the opening of spring will begin in earnest. The Viceroy has appointed next Thursday, the 9th, from 10 a.m. to noon to receive his foreign New Year's callers.

YUNG'PINGFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

4th February.

Military Matters.

have been attracting a lot of attention in this district lately, consequent upon an attempt to secure additional recruit to the forces of the Viceroy stationed at our city. Various reasons, in the usual exaggerated style of the Chinese villager, were advanced for this attempt to increase the strength of the troops, one popular idea being that in the early spring it was the intention of the Empress Dowager to hold a Grand Review at Paoingfu, and it was therefore necessary to have the actual numbers up to schedules. Two hundred men were asked for in Lulungshien, and for many

weeks a table and chair, each decorated with red cloth, stood outside the yamen, but very few aspiring "Tommys" turned up. Then it was decided to raise the number by a sort of conscription. Each village must provide one or more recruits, and for some time it seemed as if all the energy of officials and underlings was concentrated on the task. The village elders seemed to profit most by the transaction, their mode of operation being somewhat in the following style. A meeting would be called, attended by all the able-bodied men and half-waxed lads of the village, at which the necessities of the service were placed before them. "We must either provide one man, or hire one to go as our representative." It invariably ended in hiring. Sometimes the elder would undertake to find a man, on payment of a certain sum; the sum usually subscribed was 300 tiao of small cash—about Tls. 50. He would then pocket the money, and so far as the village was concerned that was an end of the matter. Whether he found the man or not was none of their business. Enough that he had said he would. At other times a youth in the village would be selected, and the money would be paid over to him. In this way about 65 men were obtained. But when they had been sent over to the camp, and had been there a day or two, there suddenly arrived a fresh draft of men from headquarters at Paoingfu, and all the men raised here were told they were not wanted. So the ultimate result is, that, first, the various elders have netted fine sums for themselves; and secondly, the young men who were ready "to do and die" for their country, have profited to the extent of Taels 50 for a day or two's absence from home. So reform advances in China!

Matrimonial Matters

have also been interesting your correspondent of late. Let me give you three recent instances. First, a young woman 21 years of age arrived in the city from Lanchow a few weeks ago, to appeal from a decision of the Lanchow magistrate to a decision of the prefect. It seems that she had been many years ago betrothed to a young fellow, whose family in the course of the years has become very poor. She, with her father and brother, came here to have the engagement cancelled. She lost her case, the prefect very rightly confirming the earlier decision of the Lanchow official, that the engagement must stand. But "when a woman says she won't, she won't," and so this young lady, determined to have her way at whatever cost, took opium. The foreign doctor was sent for, and after working with her for some hours, left her practically out of danger, but with strict injunctions to her father and brother that they were on no account to allow her to sleep. His order was ignored and during the night the poor misguided—girl, passed away. The second case was somewhat different. Among the men who have gone to South Africa bent on making their fortunes is a young fellow who, for two or three years past, has been a member of a Christian Church. He left behind him a mother and a young wife, neither of them Christians. He had not been gone above two months before a couple of fellows who live by their wits and other people's foolishness told the old mother that the stockings and queue (why they should select only these two articles I cannot say, unless they meant to imply that head and foot were alike concerned) had been sent back to the Mission Chapel in the city. That meant that either her son was dead or that he did not intend to return. The next step was easy. What was to be done with the young wife? The gentlemen most obligingly offered to see if she could not be disposed of in some

way, and one day on the old lady's return from a visit, she found that the young lady had gone (no need to ask where) "and here is five tiao for you to buy yourself some tea and cakes." Five tiao seemed to the old lady a small price to pay for a good-looking young girl of 18 years of age, and further enquiry elicited the fact that she had been sold for no less than 400 tiao, the two individuals above-named most considerately sharing the balance between them. Then the fun began. The Church, had so far been ignored. Not even to ask about the stockings and the queue had the old lady come near us. But when it was a case of 480 against 58, the lady thought it was time she was seeking the help of some one bigger than herself. There was, of course, only one answer possible. The Church had nothing to do with the matter, but we did advise the old woman to take her case to the yamen, making it very clear to her meanwhile that possibly her son would be asking some questions on his return, to which she herself would have to supply the answers. This, rather alarmed her, and she declared that she must have her daughter-in-law back again. The official at once took steps to have her wrong righted, and then, in the usual Chinese way, in came the "peace-speakers" who bought the old lady over with a sum of money about double the original price paid for the girl.

In the third case a Christian man near this city had a daughter of 22 years of age, who was coveted in marriage by an ardent young swain some distance away. The father, having long ago determined that his daughter should only marry a Christian, refused all the offers of the other party, who on the old principle, that the thing we cannot have is the very thing we most want, one Sunday morning when the father was not at home, went in, force mounted on horses and mules to carry off the girl "willy-nilly." She got wind of their coming however and hid herself in a neighbour's house, and a few weeks later, had her own and her father's fears and hopes alike set at rest, by being happily joined in Christian marriage to a decent Christian man.

Matters of Memory

have afforded your correspondent a little relaxation from such serious cases as those noted above. It has fallen to my lot to examine some papers set in Dr. Richard's Chinese edition of "The Benefits of Christianity." One of the questions was: "Tell all you know about the Alabama Case." Here is one answer—it has at least the element of novelty—"Alabama at first did not believe in God, and his heart was never at peace. But later he did believe and ever after he had peace in his heart."

English as she is Wrote.

A small sample of English "as she is wrote" in some offices of the Chinese Telegraph Administration will close these already too lengthy notes. This is a copy of a note received some time ago by the writer and a friend:—

"Dear Sirs,

"That your telegram for Tientsin we have been send out already at just now.

"I am, Yours truly".

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

Meetings.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room at 4.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th of February, 1905, there are present: Messrs. F. Anderson (*Chairman*), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, D. Landale, E. S. Little, A. M. Marshall, C. W. Wrightson, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. C. L. H. Iburg, H. Keswick, John Liddell, E. F. Mackay, and W. A. C. Platt, members of Council for 1905, attend by invitation for discussion of the Budget and other proposals of the out-going Council.

The usual formal business is transacted. *Death of Mr. G. J. Morrison.*—The Chairman moves a resolution, adopted unanimously, as follows:—

"Before beginning our proceedings to-day I wish to express our sincere regret at the sad intimation which we have received about the late Mr. Gabriel James Morrison, and our sense of the great loss which the community has sustained by the death of this public-spirited citizen. Mr. Morrison did a great deal of good work for the public of Shanghai in many different capacities, both here and at home, and throughout his career he spared neither time nor trouble in carrying out well the work which he undertook to do. In later years his valuable criticism of public affairs was always welcomed by the community because it was felt that when he had anything to say we were listening to a capable, straightforward, and honourable man, whose sole aim was to do what in him lay to promote the public welfare. He has left behind him the good name which is better than riches. I beg to move that we tender to Mrs. Morrison and to those who were connected with him, our deepest sympathy with them in their sad bereavement."

Budget for 1905.—After a general explanation of the estimates, which have received the approval of the Finance Committee, the Budget is passed without amendment and ordered for communication to the Press.

Annual Meeting.—The date for the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers is fixed for Tuesday, the 21st March, at 3 o'clock p.m., subject to confirmation by the Consular Body.

Upon the conclusion of the business of the Annual Meeting, a Special Meeting will be held for the discussion of certain proposed additions to the Land Regulations and Bye-Laws.

Sicawei Observatory.—The members are informed of the result of the interview which took place between Father Moiray and the Vice-Chairman on the 6th inst., from which it appears that in the event of the road to the Hills being constructed, it will be necessary to remove only a portion of the instruments, etc., from the Observatory and that the cost of such removal should not amount to more than Tls. 15,000; at the same time, the arrangement would necessitate an addition to the Observatory staff. The Council decides to await a further communication on the subject, informing Father Moiray in the meanwhile that the Council is prepared to recommend to the Ratepayers that a reasonable proportion of the cost of any removal necessitated by tramways should be borne by the two Municipalities.

Fire Department.—The Council is informed that the French Municipality has agreed to increase its contribution towards the maintenance of the Fire Brigade to Tls. 6,000 for the current year, it being noted that this sum is liable to reduction hereafter should the expenditure fall. In the absence of any definite recommendation from the Fire Commission, the Council decides to approve this arrangement.

Thomas Hanbury School.—The following letter and reply record the constitution of the Committee of Management of this institution during the ensuing year:—

Thomas Hanbury School
and Children's Home,
Shanghai, 14th February, 1905.

SIR,—Under the terms of the deed of trust I have pleasure in informing you that the number of our subscribers for last year exceeded fifty and that the amount received plus interest on the endowment fund was more than Tls. 500. This being so, we, under Clause II of the deed, have to elect eight members to serve on the Committee and I have to ask the Council to appoint four additional members.

I append the names of those ladies and gentlemen who are willing to serve on the Committee if elected and I will be glad if you will let me know the names of those the Council decide to appoint.

It is hoped the management of this institution meets with the approval of the Council and that provision for the usual grant will be made in the budget. The report and accounts will follow.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN STENHOUSE,
Honorary Treasurer.

J. O. P. BLAND, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.
Mesdames Berner, Bondfield, Dyer,
McNeill, Ost, and Po te.
Revs. G. Bondfield and A. J. Walker.
Messrs. F. S. A. Bourne, H. E. Hobson, W. A. C. Platt, and J. Stenhouse.

Council Room,

Shanghai, 16th February, 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, having reference to the constitution of the Committee for the Thomas Hanbury School and Children's Home during the coming year and, in reply to this communication, I am to state that the Council is pleased to learn that the affairs of this institution continue to be in a satisfactory condition and will make the usual grant in the Budget for its support.

Of the names of ladies and gentlemen submitted by yourself as willing to serve on the Committee, the Council selects Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Mr. J. Stenhouse, the Rev. A. J. Walker, and Mr. W. A. C. Platt as representing the Municipality.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. BLAND,
Secretary.

JOHN STENHOUSE, Esq.,
Hon. Treasurer,
Thomas Hanbury School
and Children's Home.

Municipal Hospitals Staff.—It is decided to act upon the recommendation of the Health Officer, as contained in his report of the 15th instant, and to sanction the appointment of a qualified dispenser to be engaged in London under conditions stated; this employee's services will be available for all Municipal institutions requiring the use and prepara-

tion of drugs and medicines, he will also perform certain clerical duties in the Health Office.

River Conservancy.—The following correspondence is ordered for publication:—
Council Room,

Shanghai, 26th January, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your dispatch of 23rd instant enclosing copy of a communication from the Diplomatic Body on the subject of the Whangpoo River Conservancy.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the latest negotiations of the Diplomatic Body in this important matter have resulted in the adoption of a definite scheme which now only awaits the approval of the Governments concerned. Pending the expression of that approval, the Council would venture to suggest that the terms of this scheme might be communicated for the information of the community whose interests are thereby closely affected, and I have therefore the honour to ask that you may be good enough to transmit the Council's request to be favoured with the desired information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

Shanghai, 31st January, 1905.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 26th inst. re Whangpoo River Conservancy and beg to inform you that I have transmitted the Council's request to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Dr. KNAPPE,
Consul-General for Germany
and Senior Consul.

F. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council,

Sale of Liquor.—Referring to recent statements in the Press regarding the quality of liquor sold in licensed establishments, it is decided to obtain samples of all such liquor, with a view to analysis and publication of its results.

The meeting adjourns at 6.15 p.m.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

WEEKLY POLICE REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made during the week ending 10th February, 1905.

Offences.	No. of apprehensions.
Assault	5
Breach of Garbage Regulations	24
Breach of Municipal Regulations	125
Committing nuisance	334
Fighting and creating disturbance	9
Firing crackers and burning josspaper	12
Furious driving	3
Kidnapping	2
Larceny	37
Obstruction	55
Miscellaneous cases	27
Ricaha licenses suspended	378
Ricaha licenses confiscated	144
Wheelbarrow licenses suspended	81
Handcart licenses suspended	4
Beggars, hawkers, and ragpickers	349

Total number of persons coming under the notice of Police 1,589 |

Chinese dead bodies found in streets 10 |

Unmuzzled dogs captured 18 |

" " shot 9 |

A. M. BOISBAEON, CAPT.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

FEB. 24. 1905.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR DECEMBER.

Description.	Estimate.	1904.			1903.			1902.		
		Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.	Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.	Number.	Amount.	Total from 1st January.
	Tls.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.		Tls. cts.	Tls. cts.
and Tax	296,500		50.37	299,540.85		112.99	277,096.31		658.19	218,148.25
General Municipal Rate	208,000		14,015.78	241,542.26		11,869.63	204,374.96		4,080.60	177,253.86
Foreign	375,000		8,648.03	427,663.43		20,395.33	369,769.00		14,230.03	319,727.63
Native	160,000		52,183.35	180,159.00		41,332.19	162,508.80		44,770.12	177,225.08
Wharfage Dues										
License Fees	3,600	...	...	4,153.43	...	...	3,465.44	1	2.94	3,159.17
Foreign Hotel and Tavern	325	...	...	454.86	1	1.12	365.05	...	...	319.65
Billiard or Bowling Saloon	5,800	777	453.81	5,831.07	807	469.71	5,847.89	730	356.86	5,370.00
Cargo Boat	700	51	74.82	780.83	42	59.14	721.00	0	54.02	670.46
Ferry or Passenger Boat	12,000	857	1,097.70	13,293.75	739	982.60	12,159.37	542	809.29	10,057.24
Cart	625	15	10.89	872.77	7	5.22	641.96	40	29.68	716.01
Dog	8,000	...	...	10,146.41	2	19.79	9,569.66	1	9.84	7,645.81
Foreign Liquor Seller		P. 776	2,435.92	29,124.70	P. 697	2,320.40	26,627.64	P. 637	2,054.33	23,307.97
Livery Stable	26,500	C. 627	4.43	292.74	C. 599	4	80.64	C. 536	...	17.57
Motor Car	100	P. 160	343.39	10,955.85	P. 58	142.41	10,612.02	P. 11	34.09	9,940.11
Private-owned Pony and Carriage	10,700	C. 132	57.13	27,225.53	C. 63	539	547.98	C. 9	39.16	22,555.65
Private-owned Bicsha	24,500	217	...	8,903.43	...	...	4,067.23	47	7.36	8,879.23
Restaurant	3,500	...	65.70	1,755.90	52	77.48	1,720.76	55	79.87	1,755.19
Steam Launch	1,700	45	81.69	1,027.51	13	121.26	925.74	6	98.52	551.89
Foreign Theatre	500	6	147.66	1,934.74	19	153.00	1,868.57	19	125.29	1,906.06
Native Theatre	1,800	20	421.18	4,424.43	1,283	342.73	4,363.00	1,635	542.04	4,252.00
Native Boat	3,200	1,626	7,509.88	83,674.60	5,763	6,465.43	71,224.20	5,012	5,548.47	69,368.18
Public Bicsha	71,000	6,737	28.55	4,103.83	...	...	3,962.39	...	...	4,036.22
Native Lodging-house	3,800	5	226.54	2,747.20	102	234.21	2,905.54	95	240.00	2,817.88
Opium-shop	3,200	97	5,151.19	58,456.23	1,440	4,812.64	55,411.24	1,457	4,449.46	70,203.77
Opium-house	54,800	1,561	3,114.83	17,064.64	...	...	12,014.37	...	...	1,454.59
Native Pawn-shop	13,500	198	72.64	1,732.58	129	88.66	1,512.27	114	70.90	1,454.59
Sampat	1,400	98	428.55	5,109.33	411	424.23	5,125.26	427	431.74	5,140.31
Native Tea-shop	5,100	456	4,058.95	42,469.98	7,629	4,034.35	42,390.55	7,808	3,801.37	37,358.06
Wheel-barrow	40,000	7,677	51.04	6,082.11	...	...	5,944.26	...	...	5,659.61
Native Wine-shop	5,800	27	1,648.47	18,868.61	1,344	1,589.60	17,873.19	1,812	1,439.18	17,025.02
Market	21,000	1,441	...	10.30	...	...	13.47	...	...	13.42
Miscellaneous	100	...	1,700.71	14,788.35	44	1,172.46	13,193.16	42	1,140.18	13,884.91
Slaughter House Fees	13,500	44	182.23	2,516.05	...	10.98	1,998.28	49	178.59	2,279.50
Isolation Hospital Fees	2,000	49	6.73	1,084.03	33	200.96	575.63	...	...	271.00
Police rate beyond limits	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Tls.	1,378,650		104,422.00	1,523,790.83		97,943.96	1,356,914.44		85,232.09	1,208,726.42

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL MUNICIPAL RATE. NATIVE. DECEMBER QUARTER.

	1904.		1903.		1902.	
	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.	No. of Houses.	Rental Assessment.
Central District	13,135	3,302,305	13,377	2,862,495	13,673	2,571,563
Northern do.	13,782	1,635,947	13,305	1,280,131	13,144	1,039,363
Eastern do.	9,695	702,732	9,842	607,052	9,739	516,682
Western do.	7,869	646,216	7,082	463,874	6,492	322,994
Total	44,481	6,287,200	43,606	5,213,553	43,048	4,450,523
Occupied by Natives	42,746	5,874,398	41,807	4,908,289	41,164	4,211,448
do. " Foreigners	907	203,585	912	178,814	888	134,953
Unoccupied	826	209,217	887	126,450	1,096	104,122
Total	44,481	6,287,200	43,606	5,213,553	43,048	4,450,523
Tax collected @ 10%		\$ 80,835		\$ 70,675		\$ 63,167
Central District		38,743		30,709		25,180
Northern do.		17,048		14,813		12,507
Eastern do.		15,225		10,779		7,801
Western do.		...		...		...
Total		151,851		126,776		108,655

A. JOHNSFORD,
Overseer of Taxes.

THE LAOU KUNG MOW COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Company was held at 22, Kiangse Road, on the 16th inst., at 4 p.m. There were present: Mr. F. Anderson (Chairman), Messrs. A. Korff, J. M. Young, Chung Liang-yue (Directors), E. C. Pearce (Secretary), C. D. Kerr, Archibald Little, W. D. Little, Austen Murphine, N. S. Perry, R. Spunt, A. B. Rosenfeld, Yuh Ping-ur, Luk Foh-kee, Ta Chin, and Tun Lung-shing, representing 1,925 shares.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—Gentlemen,—The Report and Accounts have been in your possession for about ten days, and with your permission I will take them as read. The last year was a peculiarly difficult and anxious one for cotton-spinners in the Far East. At the beginning of the year prices of yarn were practically at the highest point on record, but by the beginning of April a considerable fall took place, and the low values then established continued until September, when there was a partial recovery. Throughout all this time cotton remained at very high prices; all during the summer business was more or less unprofitable; in April and May, and later on in August and September, at the rates then current for cotton, we were not getting enough for our yarn to cover the cost of production.

We have, however, made nearly Tls. 30,000 on the whole year, and considering the very difficult time through which we have passed, I trust that the shareholders will consider the result not very unsatisfactory. We have often been asked for some explanation of the very disappointing results of cotton-spinning in China compared with the bright prospects foreshadowed in all the original prospectuses; if you will bear with me for a few minutes I will try to account for the unfortunate state of affairs which we have all experienced.

After the Chino-Japanese war permission to erect mills in China was for the first time given to foreigners; at that time raw cotton was plentiful and cheap; the price was about Tls. 10 to Tls. 11 per picul, and there was a great and increasing demand for yarn. Under the circumstances there was a general desire to take advantage of the opportunity of participating in the industrial development of China, and as a consequence mills containing fully 200,000 spindles were projected in Shanghai and perhaps 100,000 spindles more were erected in the surrounding country.

Simultaneously, however, the Japanese increased their import duty on yarn, which bore heavily upon the large trade which India did with that country. There was no retaliation from India, and as the Japanese have a protected market to themselves many new mills were erected there; in a year or two the protected mills were able to completely kill the trade in yarn between India and Japan. But owing to the increasing demand for yarn in the early nineties new mills were also being erected in India, so that in India, in Japan,

and in China there was simultaneously a rapid increase in production, brought about partly by increased demand for yarn, but also partly by legislative and fiscal changes, and this increased supply very soon more than satisfied the demand for yarn.

To make matters worse the supply of cotton did not keep pace with the increase in machinery, and the consequence was that there arose a scarcity of cotton, accompanied by high prices, whilst an oversupply of yarn was thrown on the Eastern markets. We in China have not been alone in suffering from bad times; there has been great depression in India, and a certain amount also in Japan, although perhaps not to the same extent there, as spinners have the benefit of protection as regards their own market, whilst they have free access to ours. We have also to bear the disadvantages of the antiquated and singularly short-sighted fiscal system of China; native cotton is subject to taxation before it reaches our doors; if we buy cotton in Hankow, Ningpo, or other ports we have to pay to the Maritime Customs one and a-half times the export duty in addition to any levies which may have been imposed upon the cotton before it reaches the point of shipment, while if we import cotton from India or America we have to pay import duty under the new tariff, which is 50 per cent more than it was under the old tariff. When the new tariff was under discussion at the Board of Trade I drew the attention of the authorities there to the injustice which would be done to the cotton mills in Shanghai by increasing the import duty on cotton, but I was told that this was an internal question for the Chinese Government, and that it could be dealt with by a rebate on raw materials for manufacturing purposes if the native authorities so desired. We appealed to the Customs on the matter, but were told that Peking would not listen to any reduction of taxation.

We have some slight advantages in that the duty on our yarn remains the same as the old import duty, and for purely local consumption we escape duty, whilst on local cotton we have not to pay export duty, but the balance of disadvantages is against us. Another point of importance is that living in Shanghai is expensive, and that our wages are higher than in the country, or than in either India or Japan; all attempts at combined action with either the other foreign or native mills which might have affected this question have ended in failure.

But the greatest drawback we have had to suffer has been an insufficient supply of the raw material and the scandalous adulteration of cotton by the process of watering it. The native authorities could stop the practice in a week if they were in earnest, but although repeatedly appealed to all their action has been the merest pretence. The Taotai's proclamation against this practice is a hardy annual, which, for reasons into which we need not enter, is regarded merely as a matter of form. One would think that when the Chinese were getting more than double the former price for their cotton they would be satisfied with the great prosperity suddenly thrust upon them and deliver their produce free from adulteration, but on the contrary they adopted, as is natural to some of them, the ways that are dark; as the market advanced they added more and more water to their cotton, damaging excellent raw material in order to reap a temporary advantage at the expense of their good

name. It is only now when prices have declined and they are being shorn of some of their huge profits that they are beginning to realise that honesty is the best policy.

Well, gentlemen, we have passed through the period of scarcity; there are at last prospects of an ample supply of raw material, and indications that demand is overtaking supply in yarn; very few new mills have been built in the East in recent years, whilst the consumption of yarn has been increasing, doubtless partly owing to the increase of population; cotton spinners and manufacturers are enjoying great prosperity in the West, and perhaps we may have some share in this brighter state of things out here.

As regards the position of our Company a few figures may not be uninteresting to the shareholders. As you are aware we have all along been under-capitalised, and this has been a continued drag upon us. Our mill cost altogether Tls. 910,000, whereas our total paid-up capital is only Tls. 715,000, leaving a deficiency of Tls. 195,000; in a little over seven years' working we have made profits amounting to Tls. 225,000, out of which we have paid one dividend of Tls. 24,000; the remainder has supplied the amount of capital of which we were short, and leaves us to-day with our mill and property quite clear of debt, and a working capital of about Tls. 6,000. We have only worked our machinery during the day and besides keeping it in good repair, have written it down out of profits to the extent of 25 per cent and have in addition written down our other property also out of profits by about Tls. 35,000.

I need hardly explain to you that depreciation is a fund from which machinery can be replaced when it is worn out, or if it is not replaced its value can be repaid from this fund to the shareholders; it is obvious that if depreciation is to do either of the these two things, it can only be provided out of profits.

Our payments for interest from the start of the mill to the present time amount to about Tls. 150,000, so that if we had been fully capitalised our total profits would have been about Tls. 375,000, including the Boxer year, when we actually lost about Tls. 20,000.

Gentlemen, it has been a long uphill pull, but every year we are gradually improving our position; it may be over-sanguine to hope that after our seven lean years we are about to enter upon seven years of plenty, yet we have never been in as good a financial position as we are to-day, and I can only hope that patience and perseverance will eventually meet with some reward. All that can be said about the New Year is that it has opened satisfactorily. As regards the accounts one entry under the heading of repairs and renewals calls for some remarks. From the start of the mill we have only had to spend a little under Tls. 13,000 on repairs and renewals of the machinery, which is absolute proof of the excellent quality of the plant supplied by Messrs. Tweedales and Smalley; but under this heading we have expended several thousand taels in substituting a concrete for the wooden flooring in part of the card-room of the mill. This work involves considerable labour as every carding machine, slubbing, intermediate, and roving frame in the mill will have to be taken to pieces and re-erected; the work was necessary, as we found that owing to faulty ventilation dry rot had set in under the flooring; our Manager is doing the work himself; about one-third of it has already been done, and the cost defrayed out of work-

ing account. We have to do the work gradually in order not to interfere with the working of the mill, and we calculate that it will take about two years more to complete the work; there will not, however, be any very heavy charges in either year. We find that on the solid flooring there is less friction in the working of the machine, and therefore less wear and tear. We are also gradually re-roofing the mill with corrugated iron; our Manager is also doing this work himself, and about one-third of it has been paid for out of working account in the past year. Our Chinese property is now fully occupied, and we are now getting better rents than for many years. We have ground sufficient for about 200 more houses adjoining this property, but as it would suit us better to have the amount represented by this property for working capital we are endeavouring to sell it instead of developing it ourselves. I shall be glad to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put, to the best of my ability.

Mr. Archibald Little asked if it was a fact that the native mills were paying good profits. He had been told that the Tungchow mill was ordering a duplicate plant, and that there the profits on the mill were 20 per cent. Perhaps the Chairman could say if this was so, and if so why the Laou Kung Mow Mill had not paid. There was another thing he wished to ask the Chairman, and that was, if cotton was short, and was so adulterated, why was not a combination formed among the mill owners for mutual protection?

The Chairman said that he had not had any opportunity of seeing the accounts of the Tungchow mill, but he had reason to believe that there was some official interest in this mill; an interest he had every reason to believe was a favourable one. Then this mill got its cotton on the spot without having to pay any of the duties the Chinese fiscal system imposed on cotton brought from the interior, and as the yarn was consumed in the same market they escaped levies on that also. Another point in favour of the Tungchow mill was that wages were undoubtedly lower in the country than in Shanghai, owing to the lower cost of living. He did not think that all the mills in the country were uniformly prosperous. The mill at Soochow, for instance, was not a gigantic success, and he believed that some of the others had passed through hard times. With regard to Shanghai mills, a very strong effort had been made to form some sort of a combination a few years ago, but it had been found that in practice it was hopeless. The arrangements and the managements of the different mills were conducted on entirely different lines and action which suited one mill could not be imposed upon the others. A mill which bought cotton in the market was not, for instance, in the same position as a mill which purchased all its cotton through one man. After a great deal of trouble and continued efforts to arrive at a uniform standard it was found, more especially on a rising market, that it was better for each mill to look out for itself. In such times as they had been passing through they were in rather a helpless position. Now, he believed, affairs were assuming a different, and perhaps brighter, aspect.

There being no further questions, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

1.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Korff:—That the Report and Accounts as presented be passed.

2.—Proposed by Mr. W. D. Little, seconded by Mr. Perry:—That Messrs. J. M. Young and Chung Liang-yue be re-elected directors.

3.—Proposed by Mr. A. Little, seconded by Mr. Rosenfeld:—That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor.

4.—Proposed by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Korff:—That the next Annual Meeting be held in February or March 1906.

The meeting then terminated.

THE WEIHAIWEI GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Confirmatory Meeting.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the above-named Company, called for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the last extraordinary meeting, was held at the Chamber of Commerce Room on Monday, the 20th Feb., 1905. There were present: Messrs. E. S. Little (Chairman), L. R. Burkhardt (Director), R. Macleod and C. E. Cunningham (representing the Secretaries), Capt. Dobie, D. M. Gubbay, J. Hunt, C. Iburg, A. E. Jones, R. H. Lent, J. McMurtrie, W. A. Moller, G. J. W. Morgan, F. E. Taylor, J. M. Young, and Marcus Wolff, representing, with proxies, 6,100 shares.

Mr. Macleod read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman—I shall have pleasure in proposing the resolutions as read, but before doing so, I think it desirable to make one or two remarks, so that you may understand the present position of the Company. When we last met there were a number of liabilities hanging over our heads and requiring immediate payment. Those liabilities are still hanging over us, of course, but we have arranged with our creditors to wait until this meeting has passed the resolutions now before it, and until the Company is reconstructed. Our creditors have, without exception, been most considerate and all are willing to wait till funds are available to meet their claims. Then we have transferred our account, the No. 2 account, to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I am hoping that, if this meeting passes the resolutions before it, we shall be able to carry on till the monies from the first call on the reconstructed Company are available. In reference to our employees, as you are aware, the Company had entered into agreements with them covering three years. The Directors have seen each one and found them perfectly willing to accept the suggestions made to them, and they have left us in the most friendly spirit. We have paid them each one month in advance on their agreements, and the understanding is that we shall pay them each two months further when we have the money in hand. That will complete their agreements, or, if we require them in the future, they are ready to come back again and renew their old agreements, or enter on new ones. Without one exception we have overcome the difficulties with these men, and therefore the lawsuits hinted at will not take place. With reference to the concentrates, they are occupying the attention of the Directors; samples have been sent to various places in Japan and America. We have taken the best possible advice on the matter and nothing further can be done till we have the reports on

these concentrates. We understand that \$70 (Mex.) is about the value per ton, and the cost of sending the concentrates to America is about \$40 per ton, which would leave a very small margin of profit. As far as cyaniding is concerned we understand that the longer the ore remains untreated the more difficult it becomes to treat. If the ore is held over for smelting it makes no difference even if the process is postponed for some months or years. The mine is now probably being again operated. We have sent up Mr. Verschoye in charge of the mine and we are impressed with this gentleman's ability. He has been a manager of mines in Australia and elsewhere. Moreover, he has met the Company on financial questions in a very generous way. He has not yet been paid his January salary and he is willing to wait for it until the Company is reconstructed. Then he required a levelling instrument which will cost about \$100, and this he has also undertaken to supply temporarily at his own expense. He has gone up to Weihaiwei without a definite agreement but with the understanding that when the time comes that we can give him a better appointment he shall have it. I think we are fortunate to have gained the assistance and sympathy of such a man. (Hear, hear.) We have sent him to Weihaiwei with instructions to reopen operations, and though no report has yet come down from him, we hope the mine is now being developed. I have gone as carefully as possible into the present position of the mine. I presume you are all aware that there is good paying ore in the mine. The only question seems to be how much is available. We cannot know that for three or four months. Meantime the money that comes in from the first calls will, we hope, be sufficient for developments. We anticipate expenses for the next six or seven months will amount to from \$2,400 to \$2,500, and inside of four months we ought to know whether it is worth while to continue developing the mine or whether it must be condemned and shut down. According to all present indications the mine has a good future before it; the shareholders shall have the fullest and speediest information as to the results of the analyses and developments. With reference to the preference calls still to be paid, I was told just before this meeting that the amounts so far paid are: on the first call \$15,040 and on the second \$12,165, making a total of \$27,205. These figures show to be still due: on the first call \$3,845, and on the second \$6,720, a total of \$10,565. I have been through most of the names, and they all seem to be good for the amounts still due. We are again reminding those who have not paid that they must do so immediately. Some are in Europe, and most of the money will be forthcoming without legal proceedings or other pressure. (Applause.)

The Chairman then moved, seriatim, the confirmation of the three resolutions previously passed for the reconstruction of the Company.

Mr. Burkhardt seconded all three resolutions, which were unanimously carried.

The Chairman also moved: That Mr. Godfrey Heathcote Thomson of No. 2, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, chartered accountant, be and is hereby appointed liquidator for the winding-up of the Company.

Mr. Burkhardt seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That disposes of the business of the meeting, and I thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance. I may tell you that the necessary legal work is

all pretty well in order and things are being put through as rapidly as possible. The first documents will be sent out to the shareholders at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Taylor—I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the new directors for taking up the work of the Company. They have some difficult work before them, but they have only taken up the duties after looking thoroughly into the possibilities of the mine, and making up their minds that there is every prospect of making a success of it. We owe them a debt of gratitude. (Applause.)

The Chairman—We thank you for the words you have kindly uttered. You may be assured the Directors will be most careful in the interests of the Company. We regret that Mr. Heffer is not able to be with us to-day owing to illness.

The meeting then ended.

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL, SHANGHAI.

Annual Meeting of Subscribers.

The annual meeting of pewrenters of Holy Trinity Cathedral was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General on Tuesday afternoon. There were present:—Sir Pelham L. Warren (Chairman), Mr. H. A. J. Macray (Treasurer), and Messrs. W. J. B. Carter, L. E. Canning, J. Jones, E. Jenner Hogg, C. Grant, E. F. Mackay, F. A. de St. Croix, J. Stenhouse, A. Wright, and H. G. W. Woodhead.

Mr. Macray read the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. St. Croix—I think most of us appreciate the change in the hour of the meeting. We must thank you, Mr. Chairman, for having met our wishes in this respect. The notice says—"Meeting of Subscribers" will be held. May I ask if that means pew-renters, and pew-renters only.

Mr. Jenner Hogg—I think you will find in the old records that the word subscriber was adopted by a distinct resolution. The meeting is only for subscribers to the pew rent. I must apologise for intervening, but I happen to know about it.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read and signed by the Chairman.

Mr. J. Jones—I think as the minutes have been taken as read, I should be in order if I referred to some remarks made last year at the annual meeting. It was then promised by the trustees that there should be no weekly offertory made. It was also promised by the trustees that we should not owing to this change of pastor come under the Church Missionary Society's control. I don't know whether the only trustee here can enlighten us on these points. Of course this is only one opinion, but I think the weekly offertories a distinct mistake. Under the circumstances, as the trustees promised that they should not take place, I think explanation is due to us.

The Chairman—I do not see that there was any definite promise made. A strong opinion was expressed.

Mr. Jones—I asked that certain remarks that I made then should not be published. Another thing I asked for was that the Deed of Trust should be produced. I do not know whether that is down in the minutes. There was a Deed of Trust and one copy was burnt here in the Consulate. It follows that as there are copies of all official documents, and this was an official

document, there must be a copy somewhere in London. I doubt whether Mr. Hogg can tell us what it was. I don't think anyone else in Shanghai knows what the Deed of Trust is. It is necessary we should know, and that the trustees should know. (Hear, hear.) I hope as sole trustee, Mr. Macray, you will not take this personally. I did all I could to discover if there was a copy still extant. I was told there was one in the Cathedral, but I could not find it. I know one copy was burnt in the Consulate.

Mr. Hogg—That is doubtful.

Mr. Macray—Personally, Mr. Jones, I do not think that is referred to in the minutes. I must say it has not come to my notice since I took up the duties of trustee.

The Chairman—It is very easy to ascertain if there is a copy in the Consulate.

Mr. Jones—I applied unofficially here, but I was told that there was not a copy.

Mr. Hogg—I must really apologise for taking part now, but I happen to know what has taken place in the Church here for some time. I have seen three churches on the present plot of ground. It is doubtful where the Trust Deed is. This matter of straightening out the rights of the clergyman and the trustees, and everyone else concerned, was before the trustees some years ago. The question was referred to Mr. Wainwright to prepare a case and submit it to the ecclesiastical lawyers at home so that what you desire was in the minds of the trustees then. For some reason or other—I am not quite sure whether it was because of Mr. Wainwright's death—the matter was not carried through. I quite agree with you that it would be beneficial if we could be put in a position to know exactly where we all are. I think the incoming trustees should take the matter in hand.

Mr. Stenhouse—With regard to the question of offertories I think that at the last meeting Mr. Scott told us it rested with the new Chaplain.

Mr. Macray—I might say that the offertory question is left almost entirely in the hands of the Chaplain, and the purposes for which the offertories should be used are left in the hands of the Chaplain and the trustees, jointly. At a meeting held some time back, after Mr. Walker had got into the ways of people here, he instituted a Church Council, comprising some of the well-known residents. It was unanimously agreed—I believe unanimously—that it would do no harm to try the result of offertories. I think that so far from reducing the attendance at the evening services since offertories were started, the reverse has happened.

Mr. Jones—I do not wish to continue speaking on the subject. I think the offertories do have a deterrent effect on the Church. We do not want money in Shanghai a man does not want to carry money about with him. The income from pew rents, etc., is amply sufficient to carry us on from year to year. If we want money let us have regular collections on certain fixed dates. I think it is harassing people in a place like this to have weekly offertories. People do not carry money about with them, and they do not like to give less than a dollar. It comes very hard on a bachelor if he goes to church fifty-two times a year to have to pay up fifty-two dollars. I know it keeps people away.

Mr. Macray—I do not think that is so. I think the offertories have not kept people away.

Mr. Jones—I know it keeps certain people away. I don't think this place is suited for it. In England everyone knows what is expected of him. I think it is a great pity to do anything to deter people from coming to church. The attendance in the evening has not increased, as we ex-

pected it would. I think the evening congregations have decreased.

On the suggestion of the Chairman the report was taken as read.

Mr. Mackay proposed that the report and accounts be passed.

Mr. Stenhouse—I have much pleasure in seconding that. At the last meeting the trustees were criticised on the appointment they made. I feel sure I shall have the meeting with me when I congratulate the trustees on the appointment they made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macray—You will notice in the report that we have drawn attention to the services rendered by Mr. Tours. I think it is only right that he should be cordially thanked. We ought also to thank other gentlemen—Messrs. Lanning and Moule. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hogg—There are some names to be added to that list. I think the trustees should be thanked as well. (Hear, hear.)

The adoption of the report and accounts, proposed by Mr. Macray, and seconded by Mr. Stenhouse, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Wright proposed and Mr. Carter seconded:—That Messrs E. J. Hogg, F. A. de St. Croix, and H. A. J. Macray be elected trustees.

This was carried nem. con.

Mr. Macray—I think we ought to pass a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Scott, who for the past eleven years has acted as Hon. Treasurer and Trustee. We ought to be very grateful for what he has done. We shall find it difficult to replace him. We shall, however, find a good successor to him in Mr. St. Croix, who will shortly take over his duties.

Mr. Grant—Have not the trustees the power to fill vacancies during the time they are away? At present we have been left with only one trustee. This is hardly a proper state of things. If Mr. Macray had to go away we should not have had any trustee at all.

The Chairman—I suppose a general meeting might empower the trustees to fill vacancies.

It was proposed by Mr. Grant, seconded by Mr. Woodhead, that the trustees be empowered to fill any vacancies occurring among their number during the year of office.

This was carried unanimously.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE AMERICAN RELIEF SOCIETY.

A Useful New Organisation.

The meeting convened by Mr. J. W. Davidson (Acting American Consul-General) to discuss the possibility of diminishing what is conveniently known as the "beachcomber nuisance," while securing that no really destitute American shall go without assistance, was very largely attended on Tuesday afternoon. The Courtroom at the Consulate was completely filled, and all sections of the American community were influentially represented. Mr. Davidson presided, and in the course of the proceedings the Rev. W. P. Bentley was chosen as Secretary for the meeting.

The Chairman remarked that this was not the first attempt to deal with a problem that presses somewhat heavily on Shanghai. Some years ago there was an organisation by the then Consul-General, and of a fund then in existence a balance remained of \$73, which could be turned over to a new Society if one were formed. The number of indigent Americans at present in Shanghai was much larger than it was a year ago. Some cases were worthy, but generally the Americans and other foreign-

ers who appealed for charity belonged to this "beachcomber" class. The public of Shanghai had gained a reputation for being susceptible to the pleading of foreigners in distress, and people often gave because they were loath to refuse a man who might be in genuine distress. The object of the proposed Society would be to save the people of Shanghai from impostors, and its purpose, unlike that of most societies, would be to save and not to spend money. It would also endeavour to help the truly unfortunate. Formerly the relief fund organised for this purpose had been most conveniently controlled by the Consul-General, independently of a committee, as it was desirable to deal with deserving cases as speedily as possible, and to obtain the consent of a committee to the expenditure of small items of a dollar or two each meant unnecessary delay. But now the operations, which would be carried on in this way, would be of a more extensive nature and it was thought better that they should be managed by a definite Society, with a small committee, the members of which should, if possible, be easily accessible by telephone. It would be convenient probably if the dispensing of the relief should be in the hands of the Consul-General with the approval of two others of the Committee. The procedure then would be that Americans to whom appeals were made should refer the parties in distress to the Consulate, where the circumstances would be investigated and relief given if deserved. It would probably not take the form of money to able-bodied men but orders might be given on some one or other of the Homes, for beds and meals. Sick persons, women, and children could have their wants provided for, while men who made themselves a nuisance, could be helped to the extent of sending them away from the Settlement at a cost of about \$7 to \$8 each. At present such men found it profitable to call in at every house in a street; one man recently had made \$22 in a single day by the plea that he was without means. In regard to the raising of funds the Chairman suggested that individual members might contribute \$1, or as much more as they felt able to give; and firms \$10 each or more. Then the Consul-General would be able probably to divert about \$30 a month into the fund from Court fines, provided the Department of State renewed its permission for such to be done.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks-Pott moved, and Mr. Roach seconded, that a Society be formed to be known as the American Relief Society.

This was carried unanimously.

In regard to the management of the Society there was considerable discussion, the chief point in debate being whether Mr. Davidson should be appointed President of the Society by name, as a tribute to his services in reorganising the fund, or whether the Consul-General for the time being should be named as president. Of half a dozen suggestions, the one finally accepted was a motion by Dr. Ferguson, that the Society should have a committee of six members, including the Consul-General for the time being, who should be ex-officio President, the President of the American Association, who should be ex-officio Vice-President, and four others, the Committee to appoint its own Secretary and Treasurer.

There were many nominations for election to the Committee, but by withdrawals, for various stated reasons, the number was reduced to the four required as follows:—Mr. H. B. Morse, Dr. J. R. Hykes, Mr. H. de Gray, and Dr. A. P. Parker.

On the suggestion of Dr. Ferguson, the meeting cordially and unanimously recorded on the minutes their indebtedness to Mr. Davidson for organising the Society.

The details were left to the Committee and the meeting broke up with all-round promises of support for the Society.

Report.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To the ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the company, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday, the 20th February, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

To the Shareholders of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you their Report, with a Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 31st December, 1904.

The net profit for the six months, after paying interest due and all charges, amounts to... \$370,159.03 To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last Account... 505,471.73

\$875,630.76

and from this have to be deducted—

Directors' Fees... \$10,000.00

Auditors' Fees... 750.00

—10,750.00

leaving available for appropriation... \$864,880.76

The Directors recommend that a Dividend for the half-year of 12% or \$360,000, and a Bonus of 2% or \$50,000, in all \$410,000, be paid to the Shareholders; that \$16,591.66 be written from the value of Kowloon Docks, and the balance \$498,289.10 be carried to the new account.

The Tonnage of Ships repaired shows some diminution attributable to temporary causes.

A large shipyard shed adjoining the Shipbuilders' Plant has been completed.

The Electrical Shop has been extended by removal of the Galvanising and Sandblast Plant to new quarters.

The entire foreshore frontage has been dredged by the "Canton River" to facilitate repairs of ships alongside.

A large Twin Screw Vessel for the Yangtze, and a Survey Vessel for the United States Government have been successfully completed.

Directors.—Mr. J. H. Lewis and the Honourable Mr. C. W. Dickson having left the Colony, Mr. H. P. White and the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson have been invited by the Directors to the vacant seats at the Board. These appointments require to be confirmed by the Shareholders at this Meeting.

In accordance with Clauses 78 and 85 of the Articles of the Association, Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C. M. G., and Mr. J. S. Van Buren retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Sir C. Paul Chater, Kt., C. M. G., has been re-appointed Chairman for the year 1905.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thomas Arnold and H. U. Jeffries. The Directors recommend Messrs. Arnold and Jeffries for re-election.

C. P. CHATER.
Chairman.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

July to December, 1904.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

31st Dec. 1904. ASSETS.

	Aberdeen.	
	\$	\$
To Value of Aberdeen Docks, as per last Statement		100,000.00
Kowloon.		
" Value of Kowloon Docks, as per last Statement	2,285,937.85	
Less amount since written off	35,937.85	
	2,250,000.00	
" Amount paid in connection with purchase of Hunghom Inland Lots Nos. 63 and 16	6,000.00	
" Working Expenses of Dredger "Canton River" dredging Foreshore in front of Iron Store, &c.	12,675.10	
" Amount paid on account of removing Hill at back of new Forge	200.00	
" Amount paid on account of new Electric Installation	6,256.00	
" Amount paid on account of Shipyard Machine Shed Extension	21,373.00	
" Amount paid on account of new Galvanising Shop	4,638.00	
" Amount paid on account of new Stone Piers and Wharves	1,232.00	
" Amount paid on account of new Drawing Office	8,244.56	
" Cost of new Machines for new Fitting Shop	5,973.00	
	2,316,591.66	
Cosmopolitan.		
" Value of Cosmopolitan Dock, as per last Statement	301,890.09	
Less amount since written off	1,890.09	
	300,000.00	
" Value of Tug, Dredgers, Launches and Lighters	434,011.00	
" Sundry Debtors	365,826.80	
" Value of Material on hand	1,676,585.24	
	\$5,193,014.70	

LIABILITIES.		
By Shareholders for 50,000 Shares of \$50 each, fully paid up ...	£	2,500,000.00
„ Admiralty Loan ...	20,000. 0.0	
Less Re-payment 15,405.18.7		
£ 4,594.1. 5 @ 1/7½		57,840.10
„ Marine Insurance Account ...		33,500.00
„ Sundry Creditors ...		1,726,043.84
„ Balance of Profit brought forward from last Account..	505,471.73	
„ Profit ...	370,159.03	
		875,630.76
		\$5,193,014.70

REVENUE ACCOUNT.		
To Interest ...	47,824.78	
„ Crown Rent ...	3,110.05	
„ Fire Insurance...	3,170.95	
„ Office Expenses, Salaries, Stationery and Rent of Head Office ...	37,363.97	
„ Drawing Office Expenses and Salaries ...	11,173.86	
„ Telegrams...	1,650.80	
„ Legal Expenses ...	709.00	
„ Marine Insurance Account	8,000.00	
„ Towage ...	498.32	
„ Profit...	370,159.03	
		\$483,660.76
By Net Earnings of the Company's three Establishments ...	481,704.03	
„ Dredger, Net Earnings ...	1,054.52	
„ Bonus on Insurance Premium, &c. ...	902.21	
		\$483,660.76

E. & O. E.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

W. B. DIXON.

Chief Manager.

THOS. I. ROSE,

Secretary.

We have examined the Books and Vouchers of the Company and hereby certify that the above Statements are in accordance therewith.

THOS. ARNOLD } Auditors.
H. U. JEFFRIES }

THE ANGLO-GERMAN BREWERY CO., LD.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

for presentation to the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held at the offices of the Agents, Messrs. Slevogt & Co., on Monday, the 27th of February, 1905, at 4.30 p.m.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of accounts for the period ending the 31st of December, 1904. The Balance at Profit and Loss account amounts to \$2,085.38, which it is proposed to transfer to Preliminary Expenses account.

An unexpected delay was experienced in completing the Brewery buildings at Tsingtao, the erection and fitting up of the machinery and plant also took much longer than anticipated. For these reasons the Tsingtao Brewery did not begin work until October, and the first beer was only ready for sale on the 23rd December. Although the time has been too short to thoroughly test the different markets—the northern ports being at present closed to trade—the results so far obtained are very gratifying and fully justify the hopes expressed by the Directors when starting the Company.

Mr. J. Prentice retires from the Board and does not seek re-election.

In the temporary absence of the Company's Auditor, Mr. Geo. R. Wingrove, the accounts have been audited by Mr. W. F. Wingrove, the former gentleman offering himself for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, for the period ending 31st December, 1904.

Dr.	\$
To Balance ...	2,085.38
	\$2,085.38
Cr.	\$
By Balance of Working Account..	2,085.38
	\$2,085.38

BALANCE SHEET for the period ending 31st December, 1904.

ASSETS.		
Dr.	\$	
To Property Account ...	229,928.20	
„ Machinery, including Electric Installation ...	178,311.90	
„ Casks Account ...	36,022.20	
„ Stock of Materials ...	41,240.57	
„ Stock of Beer ...	18,610.60	
„ Sundry Debtors ...	4,589.73	
„ Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Tsingtao ...	3,219.06	
„ Fire Insurance Account ...	1,946.13	
„ Preliminary Expenses ...	10,961.75	
		\$524,830.14

LIABILITIES.		
Cr.	\$	
By Share Capital ...	400,000.00	
„ Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Shanghai ...	35,580.69	
„ Acceptances...	38,495.65	
„ Sundry Creditors ...	48,568.42	
„ Suspense Account ...	100.00	
„ Balance of Profit and Loss Account ...	2,085.38	
		\$524,830.14

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 9th February, 1905.

A. McLEOD, } Directors.
J. J. BLOCK, }

SLEVOGT & Co.,
Agents.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing accounts with the General Ledger and have found them in conformity therewith. I have compared the payments in the Cash Book with the vouchers and the Bank Pass Book for the period ending 31st December, 1904, and have found all in order.

W. F. WINGROVE,
Auditor.

THE PERFORMANCE IN AID OF THE NAVY LEAGUE RECREATION FUND.

"AUBREY CLOSES THE DOOR."

CHARACTERS.

Major Aubrey Seend, D.S.O.... Mr. C. WEDEMAYER.
Lieutenant Lord Halling..... J. BYRNE-HACKETT.
Crumlin (Sir John Brookwood's butler)..... R. B. ALLEN.
Enid Brookwood.. Mrs. W. E. DUNN.

Inhospitable as were the skies on Tuesday night, there was a very large audience at the Lyceum, which was handsomely decorated with flags, when the talented Conductor, Mrs. Cochrane, called her amateur orchestra to attention, to render once again the ever-popular overture by Suppé to his "Poet and Peasant." It was very heartily and deservedly applauded, the instrumentalists responding with enthusiasm to the energetic and conscientious baton of their fair conductor. The opening piece, a comedietta by Cosmo Hamilton, was one of those ephemeral trifles with a dash of sentiment, but so obvious that they involve no strain whatever on the intellect, which it is usual to find in Christmas numbers, which help to furnish an evening's amusement in the hall of a country house, or in the Theatre Royal, Back Drawing-Room, in town. Lieutenant Lord Halling comes back from South Africa, fancying himself deeply in love with his childhood's playmate, Enid Brookwood. He takes her into another room to propose to her in full confidence that she loves him, and while he is absent Major Aubrey Seend, D. S. O., also comes back from South Africa, also deeply in love with Miss Brookwood. To him comes Lord Halling and boldly tells him that Enid has promised to become Lady Halling. Major Seend is one of those long, magnanimous, inarticulate heroes who can be taken in so easily. He bites his moustache, thus swallowing down his emotion, blesses his happy rival, and goes out, proposing to take the first train back to South Africa; but he stops outside on the landing, so as to be quite ready for Miss Brookwood's indignant repudiation of her engagement to Lord Halling, and she falls into his arms as the curtain drops.

The feature of the piece was the admirable acting of Mrs. Dunn. She was perfectly natural and perfectly at home on the stage; in fact, the part could hardly have been better filled by an amateur. Mr. Wedemeyer was in his element as the gallant soldier bearing up bravely under the blows of a cruel but not relentless fate. Mr. Byrne-Hackett told the falsehood that might have wrecked the life of the heroic major with a cool unconscionableness of crime which was quite refreshing. Mr. Allen was a marvel of stolid responsibility as the butler; and with one or two more rehearsals the little play would have been an even greater success than it was.

It has often and truly been represented that it is very hard for amateurs that their work should be judged by one performance. Even professionals do much better after

they have played a piece half-a-dozen nights. Those who were present at the performance of "The Sorcerer" at the Country Club could realise on Tuesday what an inadequate criterion of a company's powers the first performance is. Not only had several improvements been made last night, but there was more spirit in the actors, and more go in the opera generally. Mrs. Sheldon could hardly have bettered her rendering of the heroine's part; she looked as attractive and sang as delightfully sympathetically and sweetly as on her former appearance, and she responded readily to the slightly increased fervour of her fiancé Alexis. Her songs were, of course, enthusiastically encored. Mrs. Butler and Miss Fokes were both distinctly better, and the pure high soprano of Constance was greatly enjoyed. To say that Mrs. Tours was as good as she was at the Country Club is high praise. Mr. Cochrane with new "business," most piquant topical allusions, and, if anything, increased activity, was an ideal J. W. Wells; and we can only repeat with emphasis our former commendation of Mr. and Master Wedemeyer, Mr. Tours, and Mr. Ryde. In voice Mr. Lester was excellent, as before, in animation he still left much to be desired. The choruses were again good throughout. Mrs. Cochrane was indefatigable in the performance of her triple duties and it was interesting to see how many nationalities combined to assist by this performance the provision of a playground for the British bluejacket.

The thanks of the Committee of the Shanghai branch of the Navy League are due to all who took part in last night's performance, and especially to the ladies, for the energy, ability, and good humour with which they worked together to make the performance a success.

Amusements.

SPORT.

The "Skottowe" Cup Competition.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL CLUB v.
S. M. POLICE F. C.

The final tie in this competition took place on Saturday between the above-named Clubs, and as was generally anticipated, the Football Club had little difficulty in retaining possession of the trophy, in spite of the strengthening of the Police ranks from outside sources. The Police were badly beaten in the forward line; their backs played a strong game, but the forwards were very slow and utterly failed to take advantage of the many opportunities that were given them. The Football Club played a grand combined game and every man in the team worked hard.

In the first half the Football Club played with the wind, from the Loongfei end, and soon began to press. Several corners were conceded by the Police and ten minutes after the start, Wilson engineered a kick-in from a corner in masterly style, the ball sailing into the net off the Police goal-keeper's hand. After the restart the Football Club resumed the offensive, Lemarchand putting in some very strong work. Long kicking by Brown brought relief, and the Police forwards then had a grand opportunity. Palmer carried the ball down to the S. F. C. twenty-five and

passed out to the wing, but matters were bungled, and a smart passing movement took place once more in front of the Police goal. Kinipple saved some hot shots, but then committed the error of running with the ball and a penalty was given against him. The kick was very feeble, however, and the kick-out from goal brought relief to the Police. Just before half-time the Police had a other chance, the result of a fine run down the left wing by Powles, but H. C. J. Wilson stopped the rush in fine style, and was laid out for a few moments as the result. At half-time the score was one goal to nil in favour of the Football Club.

After the interval a snowstorm came on, which rendered play considerably and placed the spectators in an unenviable position. Soon after the restart, the Football Club again attacked and the Police backs had hard work to prevent a further score, but their defence was sound, and a free kick for offside enabled the Police to get the ball into neutral territory. The Police backs fed their forwards well, and Palmer shortly afterwards sent in a hot shot, which Welch saved well. In the middle of the second half the S.F.C. forwards made another attack, and, Kinipple coming out too far, Morfey had little difficulty in scoring from a pass by Lemarchand. After the restart Shanghai again pressed, but were not successful in scoring, and good kicking by the Police backs transferred play to the other end. Here Palmer put in a good dribble and shot, the ball finding the net, as Welch fell in his endeavour to stop the shot. For the remainder of the game the Football Club were on the offensive, and a neat shot by Scotson, from a pass by MacPhail, put the Club two goals ahead shortly before the call of time, the score at the finish reading: Shanghai Football Club three goals; S. M. Police F. C. one goal.

For the winners, Lemarchand was the pick of a good lot of forwards, Tyack was the best of the halves, and Barry and Oilerdensen both played a splendid game at full back.

For the losers Brown was the pick of the backs, Macdonald played a good game at centre half, and Moonan and Palmer played best of the forwards.

Other Matches.

S. F. C., "B" TEAM v. THE
"CONTINENTALS."

An Association game was played between the above-mentioned teams, but play was not of a high order. There were several breaches of the rules, but those taking part evidently thoroughly enjoyed the game. The result was a victory for the "Continentials" by two goals to one.

SHANGHAI PUBLIC SCHOOL: PAST v.
PRESENT.

In this match the Past had a great pull in weight, but the skill of the Present boys more than compensated, and an interesting game resulted in a victory for the Present by three goals to two.

Rugby Football.

SHANGHAI RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB v.
SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

The Rugby football match on Saturday proved to be one of the best Rugby games that has been played here this season, and the teams were fairly evenly matched. In the first half a try scored by L. R. Wheen and converted by Crombie put the Brigade five points ahead, but in the second half the Club played up strongly—particularly in the forwards line—and Lancaster, Saker, and Grayburn scored tries, which were not converted. The final score was: Rugby Football Club, three tries (9 points); Fire Brigade, one goal (5 points).

Shooting.

S.V.C., ARTILLERY.

The Monthly Cup competitions took place yesterday afternoon. Ranges, 700 and 800 yards, Bisley targets. There was a record attendance, no less than thirty-seven competitors firing. Sergeant Davis won the Cup in "A" Class, making a possible at 700 yards, and Lieut. Orr scored his first win on the "B" Class Cup.

The following were the principal scores:—

"A" Class.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Score.	Hcap.	Total.
Sergt. Davis	35	32	67	6	61
Gunner Richards. 33	31	64	6	58	
B.-S.-M. Mellows 31	24	55	6	49	
Gunner Lynch ... 27	28	55	12	43	
" Binstead. 23	15	38	0	38	
Bomb. Dahl	28	10	38	0	38

"B" Class.

	700 yds.	800 yds.	Score.	Hcap.	Total.
Lieut. J. E. Orr ... 22	25	47	0	47	
Gunner Graham... 22	24	46	0	46	
Corpl. Cain..... 11	27	38	0	38	
Gunner Silva Netto 19	18	37	0	37	
Gunner Landers... 18	17	35	6	29	
Sergt. Stewart ... 17	17	34	0	34	
Sergt. Nagel	11	22	33	0	36
Gunner McCubbin 19	11	30	0	30	

S. V. C., "B" COMPANY.

The Monthly Cups of the above Company were shot for on Saturday. There was a good attendance, 29 members competing, of whom 23 belonged to "B" Class. Sergt. Gordon won the "A" Class Cup for the second time, whilst Pte. Patrick headed "B" Class with his initial win.

Conditions:—200 yards prone, delib. erate, and 200 yards kneeling, rapid-Regimental targets and scoring.

The following is a return of scores over 40:—

	200 yds. delib.	200 yds.	Total.	Hcap.	Net Score.
"A" Class.					
Sergt. Gordon	24	25	49	1	48
" Mansfield ... 24	23	47	0	47	
Pte. Hill	26	25	51	5	46
Capt. Trueman	28	22	50	4	46
Pte. Large	26	20	46	1	45
"B" Class.					
Pte. Patrick..... 24	24	48	0	48	
Corp. Chandler..... 26	22	48	1	47	
Pte. Fegan	21	25	46	0	46
" Adams	27	21	48	3	45
Corpl. Wolsey	25	21	46	1	45
Col.-Sergt. Pearson 25	22	47	3	44	
Pte. Danel	19	24	43	0	43
" Nelleman	23	20	43	0	43
" Hutchison ... 19	23	42	0	42	
" Grant..... 20	27	41	0	41	
" Harbour	22	19	41	0	41

Golf.

The "Butterworth" Cup (February), played for on Sunday last and the Mixed Foursome and Monthly Medal Competitions concluded on Monday, resulted as follows:—

THE "BUTTERWORTH" CUP. Net Score.			
F. Schwyzer	97	Rec. 18	79
W. Bruce Robertson	95	"	12 83
R. F. Gray	96	"	10 86
J. H. McMurtrie ...	83	plus 3	86

THE MIXED FOURSOMES.		Net Score.
Mrs. Pemberton and Dr.		
J. Ward Hall ... 55	Rec. 12	43
" Mackay and E. F.		
Mackay ... 58	" 12	46
" Baldwin and C. C.		
Baldwin ... 59	" 12	47
" Wheelock and G.		
M. Wheelock ... 49	Scratch	49
" Armstrong and K.		
D. Stewart ... 55	Rec. 5	50
Miss Brand and Robt.		
Carr ... 65	" 15	50
Mrs. Collyer and G.		
F. Collyer ... 58	" 7	51
Miss Buyers and V. H.		
Lanning ... 53	" 2	51
Mrs. Lane and R. F.		
Gray ... 62	" 8	54
" Keswick and H.		
P. Winslow ... 61	" 6	55
Miss A. Brand and W.		
C. Murray ... 68	" 10	58
Mrs. Ivy and C. H. P.		
Hay ... 63	" 5	58
" Dew and G. C. Dew	68	7 61
Miss Hunt and Dr. Ivy	69	8 61
THE MONTHLY MEDAL.		Net Score.
W. Bruce Robertson ... 95	Rec. 12	83
R. F. Gray ... 94	" 10	84
J. P. Lowe ... 98	" 14	84

Paper Hunt.

Saturday's Consolation Hunt was run off just before the downpour of sleet commenced, so that the riders did not suffer from much discomfort. Mr. A. W. Burkill, the Master, laid the paper, starting at the Hungjao Road and finishing near Marah. A good hunt resulted in the following order past the flags:—

- 1 Mr. M. Zahn..... on Reliance.
- 2 " H. E. Böhme..... " Ruddy Grit.
- 3 " S. B. Hatfield..... " Ashford.
- 4 " R. B. Moorhead..... " Dictator.
- 5 " H. E. Campbell..... " His Highness.
- 6 " P. W. Massey..... " Chicane.
- 7 " C. R. Bennett..... " Marblehead.
- 8 " J. Jaspersen..... " White Squall.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FIRST DAY,

Tuesday, 21st February, 1905.

- 1.—THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES.—Value \$250. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$10. Half a mile.
Mr. Buxey's Silver Queen Rose (Mr. Hayes) ... 1
" Buxey's Rosy Morn Rose (Mr. Alderton) ... 2
" Apar's Cebu (Mr. Gegg) ... 3
Time, 1 min. 3 secs.
- 2.—THE VICTORIA STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$300 added. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. *Bond fide* griffins on date of entry allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 10 lbs. One mile.
Mr. G. H. Potts' Alaska (Mr. Cumming) ... 1
" Johnstone's Ca Canny (Owner) ... 2
" John Peel's Zodiac (Mr. Gresson) ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 5 secs.

- 3.—THE VALLEY STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$300 added. Winner to receive 70 per cent. Second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Buxey's Gem Rose (Mr. Hayes) ... 1
" Paul's Policy (Mr. Moller) ... 2
Sir Matthew Nathan's Ching (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3
Time, 1 min. 36 secs.

- 4.—THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.
Mr. Wingard's Halifax (Mr. Moller) ... 1
" G. H. Potts' Umbrian King (Mr. Cumming) ... 2
" Moxon's Nomination (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3
Time, 1 min. 35 secs.

- 5.—THE FOCHOW CUP.—Value \$300. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners who have run at previous meetings and griffins allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 7 lbs. Entrance \$10. Two miles.
Mr. Wingard's Algerine (Mr. Moller) ... 1
" Lewis's Alladin (Mr. Vida) ... 2
" Buxey's Rare Rose (Mr. Hayes) ... 3
Time, 4 mins. 36 secs.

- 6.—THE GARRISON CUP.—Presented by the officers of the Garrison. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of the season 1904-1905 allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the Maiden Stakes 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$10. From the two-mile post once round and in.
Mr. John Peel's Cotswold (Mr. Gresson) ... 1*
" G. H. Potts' Norman King (Mr. Cumming) ... 2*
" Buxey's Invincible Rose (Mr. Hayes) ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 22 secs.

* After a Dead Heat.

- 7.—THE CHINESE LUB CUP.—Presented. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings barred. Previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.
Mr. Mumford's Mick (Mr. Gegg) ... 1
" G. H. Potts' Prairie King (Mr. Cumming) ... 2
" Paul's Policy (Mr. Moller) ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 12 secs.

- 8.—THE LUSITANO CUP.—Presented by the members of the Club Lusitano. For China ponies *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. Weight for inches as per scale. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 7 lbs. Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. One mile.
Mr. Wingard's Halifax (Mr. Moller) ... 1
" Buxey's La Marque Rose (Mr. Hayes) ... 2
" Ellis Kadoorie's Cascade (Mr. Johnstone) ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 12 secs.

- 9.—THE HONGKONG CLUB CUP.—Presented by the members of the Hongkong Club. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 10 lbs. Previous winners at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. Entrance \$15. One mile and a-half.
Mr. John Peel's Ard Patrick (Mr. Gresson) ... 1
" G. H. Potts' Scottish King (Mr. Cumming) ... 2
" Dryadust's Beancake (Mr. Alderton) ... 3
Time, 3 mins. 24 secs.

- 10.—THE ENCOURAGEMENT STAKES.—Value \$250. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred. Unplaced runners and jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Five furlongs.
Mr. Magpie's Blackbird (Mr. Vida) ... 1
" Worthy's Spirtle (Mr. Johnstone) ... 2
" G. H. Potts' Jungle King (Mr. Cumming) ... 3
Time, 1 min. 18 secs.

SECOND DAY,

Wednesday, 22nd February, 1905.

- 1.—THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value \$250. Second receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts previous to this meeting in Hongkong or China. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred. Entrance \$10. Once round.

- Mr. W. G. Clarke's Alarm (Mr. Gegg) ... 1
" Medico's High Frequency (Mr. Leslie) ... 2
" T. G. Forrest's Lanark (Mr. Robertson) ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 4½ secs.

- 2.—THE EXCHANGE PLATE.—Value \$1,000. Presented by the bankers and exchange brokers of Hongkong. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this meeting of one race 7-lbs. extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Griffins allowed 5-lbs. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 10-lbs. Unplaced runners allowed 5-lbs. Entrance, \$15. From the two-mile post once round and in.

- Mr. G. H. Potts' Heather King (Mr. Cumming) ... 1
" F. B. Marshall's Salem (Mr. Vida) ... 2
" Buxey's Coronet Rose (Mr. Hayes) ... 3
Time, 2 mins. 23 secs.

- 3.—THE HONGKONG DERBY.—A sweepstakes of \$20 each with \$1,500 added. (Half forfeit if declared on or before day of closing entries.) For China ponies *bond fide* griffins on date of entry. First pony to receive 70 per cent; Second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a-half.

Mr. John Peel's Ootswold (Mr. Gresson)	1
" G. H. Potts' Norman King (Mr. Cumming)	2
" Wingard's Halifax (Mr. Moller)	3

Time, 3 mins. 27½

- 4.—THE GERMAN CUP.—Presented by members of the Club Germania. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies, subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Prairie King (Mr. Cumming)	1
" Mumford's Mick (Mr. Gresson)	2
" A. E. Griffin's Sport Royal (Mr. Alderton)	3

Time, 2 mins. 54 secs.

- 5.—THE GOLD COAST CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this meeting of one race 7-lbs. extra; of two or more races 10-lbs. extra. Griffins allowed 5-lbs. Subscription griffins allowed 10-lbs. Entrance, \$10.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Johnstone's Ca Canny (Owner)	1
" John Peel's Zodiac (Mr. Gresson)	2
" Ellis Kadoorie's Somali (Mr. Alderton)	3

Time, 1 min. 17½ secs.

- 6.—THE PROFESSIONAL CUP.—Presented. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For griffins on date of entry and ponies that have never won a race. Subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 allowed 5-lbs. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred. Entrance, \$10. One mile.

Mr. John Peel's Croome (Mr. Gresson)	1
" E. Owen's Grafton (Mr. Gegg)	2
" Buxey's Invincible Rose (Mr. Hayes)	3

Time, 2 mins. 9½ secs.

- 7.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Value one hundred guineas. For China ponies. A forced entry of \$10 each, but optional to China ponies, subscription griffins of this or previous seasons. Weight for inches as per scale. To be won two years consecutively by a pony or ponies the bona fide property of the same owner or owners. Winner to receive \$300 and 70 per cent, second \$100 and 20 per cent, and third \$50 and 10 per cent, of the entrance fees until the cup is finally won, when the second pony will receive 75 per cent, and third pony 25 per cent, of the entrance fees. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. J. H. Lewis's Aladdin (Mr. Vida)	1
" John Peel's Ard Patrick (Mr. Gresson)	2
" Buxey's Rare Rose (Mr. Hayes)	3

Time, 4 mins. 4 secs.

In this race an objection was laid, but after consideration by the stewards was over-ruled.

- 8.—THE PARSIE CUP.—Value \$350. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 10-lbs. extra. Other winners 7-lbs. extra. Entrance, \$10. From the two-mile post once round and in.

Mr. Macdonald's Highland Chief (Mr. Alderton)	1
" Smith's Forward (Mr. Ingles)	2
" Mumford's Mick (Mr. Gegg)	3

Time, 2 mins. 35 secs.

- 9.—THE NAVY CUP.—Presented by the officers of His Majesty's Fleet. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies bona fide griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race at this meeting 7-lbs. extra; of two or more races 10-lbs. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 3-lbs. Entrance, \$10. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Norman King (Mr. Cumming)	1
" Wingard's Halifax (Mr. Moller)	2
" Ellis Kadoorie's Cascade (Mr. Alderton)	3

Time, 2 mins. 54 secs.

- 10.—THE RACING STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$150 added. For China ponies, subscription griffins of any season. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners barred. First pony to receive 70 per cent; second 20 per cent; and third 10 per cent. Unplaced runners and jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5-lbs. Allowances accumulative. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. G. H. Potts' Jungle King (Mr. Cumming)	1
" Buxey's Rosy Morn Rose (Mr. Hayes)	2
" Worthy's Spirtle (Mr. McKie)	3

Time, 1 min. 36 secs.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

23rd February

One of the penalties of living in the Far East is that to a great extent we are cut off from the enjoyment of good pictures. The Municipality has not yet gone in for the luxury of a public art gallery, and the few exhibitions that occur in the course of the year offer a very partial satisfaction. But if we cannot get view of many paintings in oil or drawings in water-colour, we can at least see plenty of excellent photographs. Those who are disposed to deny to the users of the camera the claim to rank as artists have only to visit the Masonic Hall to-day to receive a sharp shock to their convictions. There they will find, admirably displayed to inspection, some five hundred examples of the not best work done only by local photographers but by some of the most experienced amateurs in other parts of China and the Far East. The exhibition has been arranged by the Shanghai Amateur Photographic Society, one of the most flourishing of local clubs, and it is unquestionably one which should not be missed by any who have any feeling for the beautiful in nature and in art.

For purposes of competition the prints have been arranged in seven classes, one of which was open to members of all photographic societies in the Far East. It does not detract from the skill or the enter rise of our local photographers to remark that the pictures from a distance include some of the finest shown in the hall. There are over thirty sent by Mr. Gracey, the American Consul at Nanking, and these are certain to attract a great deal of attention to-day. But that which takes the first prize in the open class A is a beautiful carbon print—a figure study of a lovely girl, in which

pose, draperies, light and shade, all combine to produce an artistic success—sent by Mr. C. H. Hale of Hongkong. Mr. Gracey takes second prize in this class with a subject which might have been chosen by Mr. Leader, mountain, loch, and sky, and included in his other exhibits are example of almost every class, from portraiture and still life to landscape and genre, produced by nearly every kind of process.

The gold medal for the finest picture in the collection has been awarded to Mr. Mencarini for a full-plate landscape—a country scene near Foochow. It is a thickly wooded lane, opening out to a mountain background, with the roofs of a little village just showing between. No one will deny that it is a splendid picture, even if it is not considered any better than the same exhibitor's view of the Sacred Fish Pond at Kushan, which has all the charm of picturesqueness with the added touch of life in a few figures. "Out into the West," by Mr. W. E. Harris, which is ranked next to the gold medal picture in the large landscape class is a graceful grouping of sailing vessels putting out to sea.

The great body of amateurs find their subjects most easily in land and seascapes and most of them work in half-plate or smaller sizes. Consequently the exhibits in that particular class are more numerous than in any other. The judges had very little difficulty, however, in selecting for first prize Mr. A. E. Lanning's village scene in the old country, a delightful work the atmosphere of which seems to breathe of content and prosperity, while as a photograph there seems no way in which it could be improved. Mr. Howlett and Mr. Mennie are large exhibitors in this class. The last-mentioned wins the first prize in the genre class for an enlargement of a particularly happy snapshot of an ancient Chinese, shrewdness and sagacity in every feature, unbending over his long pipe of peace. Portraits are a difficult subject for amateurs, but there is a very praiseworthy collection among which premier place has been given to Dr. Duncan Reid's pleasing picture of two little girls "Sisters." Dr. Reid is yet more happy in his py with study of "Chrysanthemums" in the flower and fruit class. It is a picture that would command attention anywhere and stands out conspicuously from the rest. The colour difficulty has been overcome in masterly fashion. There is an extensive collection of lantern slides which includes two series by Mr. Consul Davidson, of his Formosa and Arctic pictures; and there are many interesting loan pictures, some of them in oils or pencil.

A popularity prize will be awarded by the votes of those who attend to-day. There will be band concerts at intervals and the prizes are to be presented by Mrs. Reid before the Exhibition closes in the eve ing.

The following is the Prize List:—

Open to Members of any Photographic Society in the Far East.

Class A.—Any Subject.—1st Prize "The Model," C. H. Gale, Hongkong. 2nd Prize "Evening," W. T. Gracey, Nanking.

Open to Members of Shanghai Amateur Photographic Society.

Class C.—Landscapes and Seascapes. Up to and including half-plate size.—1st Prize, "Where quiet dwells in clustered cottages," A. E. Lanning. 2nd Prize, "The Sampan Man," R. C. Howlett. Extra 2nd Prize, "Landscape," M. Slavogt. Hon. mention, "Sunset," D. Mennie.

Class D.—Landscapes and Seascapes. Above half-plate size.—1st Prize, "Out into the West," W. E. Harris. 2nd Prize, "On the city wall," Dr. Duncan J. Reid. Hon. mention "Roop," E. Widler.

Class E.—Genre Studies.—1st Prize, "A quiet pipe," D. Mennie. Hon. mention, "Irrigating Rice Fields," J. Mencarini.
Class F.—Portraits.—1st Prize, "Sisters," Dr. Duncan J. Reid. Hon. Mention, "Portrait of R. G. T.," R. D. Mansfield.
Class G.—Flower and Fruit Studies.—1st Prize, "Crysanthemums," Dr. Duncan J. Reid. Hon. mention, "Pansies," J. Mencarini.

Class H.—Lantern Slides.—1st Prize, D. Mennie. Hon. mention, R. C. Howlett.
Gold Medal.—"The silence of the place was like a sleep,
So full of rest it seemed: each passing tread
Was a reverberation from the deep
Recesses of the ages that are dead."
(Longfellow's "Monte Cassino.") J. Mencarini.

Correspondence.

THE ENGINEERING QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not pretend to be an engineer (as I presume the designer of the extension of the Gardens is), but it does appear to me it is a waste of public money to erect the dam, under course of construction, in the manner in which it is at present being done.

The "tee" (I think that is the technical expression) is simply a length of wood embedded in the mud of the side of the creek. Against this the dam is built. The wood must, in course of time, decay, and naturally, the foundation of the dam having been destroyed, the whole masonry must, in the absence of any further foundation, give way and fall into the creek.

I commend this suggestion to more able authorities upon such a subject.

I am, etc.,

OBSERVER.

22nd February.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

16th February.

(1) The following officials are appointed Provincial Treasurers:—Wu Sing-pin to Shantung; Liu Ch'u-lin to Yunnan; Ts'ao Hung-hsun to Hunan, and Yunan Kai-ti to Kweichow province.

(2) Ch'ên Ch'an is appointed Provincial Judge of Yunnan.

16th February.

(1) Notice is hereby given that his Imperial Majesty will personally sacrifice before the Shêchi Altar on the 5th day of the 2nd moon.

(2) His Majesty will also personally sacrifice at the temple of Kuanti (God of War) on the 13th day of the 2nd moon.

(3) Ts'eng Hou is appointed Grain Intendant of Yunnan province.

(4) Hêng Ch'un is appointed Manchu Major-General commanding at Hunch'un, Kirin province (Central Manchuria).

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

18th February.

Farewell Entertainment to a Popular Manager.

The members of the Chinese Telegraph Administration of this port entertained their retiring Manager, Taotai Chu Pao-fay, yesterday evening to a farewell dinner, followed by theatricals by stars selected from the best local native theatres. The entertainment was held in the spacious residence of Chu Taotai in Shêngkang Lane, off the Chêkiang Road, and everything passed off most enjoyably and successfully, without a single hitch. The occasion was a unique one, in view of the fact that it was a unanimous recognition on the part of those who had served under him, of Taotai Chu Pao-fay's popularity and unflinching kindness and courtesy in his treatment of his subordinates during his six years' office as head of the local branch of the Chinese Telegraphs. Taotai Chu Pao-fay, who is also a Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, we understand, is going up to Peking shortly for an Imperial audience. H.E. is succeeded at the Telegraph office here by Mr. Chou Wan-pang, expectant prefect, who was Assistant Manager; that post being now taken by Mr. Y. C. Tong, formerly Controller of the office.

The Telephone at Court.

The Empress Dowager has commanded the construction without delay of telephone lines connecting her own Palace, the Tzeningkung, in Peking, with Eho Park Palace and the Palaces at the Southern and Northern lakes, which her Majesty often visits during various portions of the year. To the above-named palaces telephone lines are also to be immediately constructed connecting with the Grand Council Room in Peking, which, again, is to be connected by telephone with the Waiwupu, Shangpu, and Hupu, or Board of Revenue. The telephone, by the way, instead of being as formerly, phonetically called "teh-lung," is now officially designated "Tien-hua," or Electric Speech.

The proposed Szechuan-Hankow Railway.

A Chêngtu, capital of Szechuan, dispatch, states that on the 16th of January last there was a meeting of officials, and merchants interested in the construction of a railway connecting Chengtu and other Szechuan cities with Hankow, and it was announced that in order to encourage the mercantile classes to invest in the scheme H.E. Viceroy Hsi Liang had purchased twenty shares in the undertaking (at Tls. 1,000 per share); the Provincial Commander-in-chief of Szechuan had bought ten shares; H.E. Heu Han-tu, Provincial Treasurer, thirty shares; Provincial Judge Feng, twenty shares; Huang Taotai (formerly Shanghai City Magistrate) forty shares; Taotais Shen and Chao ten shares each; and the Commandants of the various foreign-modelled regiments in Chêngtu had conjointly purchased ten shares between them, or one hundred and fifty shares (Tls. 150,000) in all "as a start."

20th February.

What some Russian Refugees have been doing here.

There are about one hundred and fifty Russian refugees from Port Arthur

stopping at the Wanlanlou Chinese Inn, on the corner of the French Bund and the Rue du Consulat. On Friday evening one of these refugees, in a fit of drunken frolic, began pouring kerosene oil on the floor of one of the rooms of that inn and set fire to it. Fortunately, this was discovered before much damage was done and the fire was promptly put out by the people of the inn. Had the hour been a later one, when most of the inmates were asleep, there is no knowing what extent the fire brought about by the drunken insanity of the refugee could have led to.

Violation of Neutral Territory.

According to the Chinese newspapers published in the North, there arrived on the 4th instant at a place called Yipant'ai, to the South of Hsinmintun, no less than 15,000 Russian troops, with sixty-four pieces of field artillery. Some of these troops are also quartered in a hamlet called Fanchiatun, while a body of 500 Cossacks have even entered the city of Hsinmintun itself, all of the places mentioned above being in Chinese neutral territory.

Panic.

The same papers also state that the Russians in the vicinity of Mukden are so much scared at the very shadow of the Japanese that often although no Japanese troops could possibly be anywhere near a Russian encampment, the sentries and outposts are so nervous that they would fire their rifles and raise an alarm merely at hearing the whistling of the wind, through the trees. Indeed, on the night of the 13th instant at a Russian post, some ten or fifteen miles from any known Japanese encampment, the sentries raised a false alarm no less than four times. It is also stated that the Russian forces before Mukden are daily losing their numbers, not only through numerous desertions to the enemy but also by disease, several thousands having died within the last fortnight.

Ousting the Hosts.

A Peking letter states that the family of H. E. Ts'eng Ch'i, Tartar General of Fengtien (Lower Manchuria), have arrived in Peking at last, after suffering some hardships en route at the hands of certain Russian troops. Amongst the party is his mother, who is quite sprightly although past eighty years old. According to the news brought by members of the General's household, the Russians have ousted the Civil Governor and now occupied his yamên, while although they have not turned the Tartar General out, he is only allowed a couple of small rooms and is practically a prisoner while the Russians have seized possession of the rest of his yamên. In fact the General's family were compelled to stay in some miserable houses belonging to a small trader, when driven out of the yamên, all the large and spacious yamêns and residences in Mukden being occupied by Muscovite officers.

A Suggestion to Enlarge Kiangsu Province.

The Department of State Affairs is now considering a memorial from a Peking Censor, who declares that by the formation of the new province of Kiang-huai, the province of Kiangsu has been deprived of such a large portion of its territory that it now possesses only the four prefectures of Soochow, Sungkiang, Ch'angghou and Chinkiang and the independent subprefecture of Tais'ang. The Censor therefore suggests that the wo silk-bearing prefectures of Huchou and

Chiahsing (Kashing), belonging to Chienkiang province, be added to Kiangsu, especially as those two wealthy and popular prefectures touch the Kiangsu frontiers.

Anti-Missionary Riot in Hupeh Province.

A Wuchang, capital of Hupeh province, dispatch states that a mob arose recently in the district of Chingshanhsien, Anlu prefecture, in that province, and burned down a chapel in that hsien. It is not yet definitely known what caused the riot, but as soon as he received news of the disturbance, Viceroy Chang-Chih-tung, at once telegraphed to the military commandant at Hsiaoyoung to send a strong body of cavalry to Chingshanhsien to restore order and protect any missionaries who may be in the vicinity of the riot.

21st February.

How Chinese Bankers fared in Shanghai in 1904.

We mentioned in these "Notes" last month, just before the closing of the Chinese old year, the failure of several of the principal Cantonese-owned Banks in these Settlements, which we are now told was caused by the sudden withdrawal of the capital of some of the largest shareholders in them at a critical moment, when according to time immemorial there should have been plenty of hard cash in the vaults to square up accounts and tide over the last few days of the closing year. These failures were therefore, as may be seen, entirely due to fortuitous circumstances and not through the exigencies of what amongst business men would be termed "a bad year." Since then, we have learned through various reliable sources that the failures of the Cantonese Banks here were really the exceptions to the general rule, for no other native banks locally lost money. A native correspondent who has a turn for statistics sends a list of the best-known native banks in Shanghai and the approximate amounts which stood to the credit of each at the close of the last Chinese year. We may note the principal institutions and their respective earnings, after paying off all expenses. To begin with some of the largest and best known in native financial circles we have the Yi Shan-yuan and Cheng Yü Banks each of which made Tls. 45,000; the Yung Ta, Sheng Ta, and eight other banks made about Tls. 30,000 each; the Chih Ta, Jui Ta and sixteen others made about Tls. 20,000 each; while thirty-six others, with much smaller capital, made on an average of from Tls. 8,000 to Tls. 10,000, each. The above relate to native banks in the International Settlement. As for bankers in the Chinese suburbs of the native city, which in ordinary years rarely make much money as compared with their brethren in the foreign settlements, it was an abnormal year for the former, for we are told that the Yuan Hsing Bank, near Tungkadoo, made no less than Tls. 35,000, after paying all expenses; the An K'ang, Li Yü, and the Yuan Ta Banks each made about Tls. 30,000; while the An Yü and four other banks came out with a little over Tls. 20,000 to the credit of each. Summing up, our amateur statistician tell us that the native banks in the Foreign Settlements made altogether last year no less than a clear total of a little under one million three hundred thousand taels and those in the Chinese suburbs obtained a total gain of some-

thing like Tls. 350,000. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising therefore to learn that within the next few days there will be no less than nine new banks started in the foreign settlement.

A Dangerous Body Guardsman.

A few days ago, it having come to the knowledge of the provincial authorities at Soochow that a certain Chou Tse-ting, one of the Shanghai Taotai's Bodyguards, was a member of a revolutionary secret society and in constant communication with it, Yuan Taotai was secretly instructed to cause the man's arrest and send him under a guard to Soochow for trial without delay. A dispatch from that city to hand now reports that, under the usual "persuasive measures" which Chinese judges are wont to exercise upon the persons of those who are under examination before their tribunals on such charges, Chou Tse-ting has "voluntarily confessed" to the truth of the accusations made about him, and it is probable that he will be sent back to Shanghai soon to suffer the sentence of decapitation for his crimes.

22nd February.

Trade Amongst Chinese in 1904.

A local Chinese merchant, writing about the manner in which native merchants here fared in 1904, states that the different trades were comparatively prosperous the major portion of last Chinese year, and that it was not until the last quarter that matters began to look serious through the sudden rise of gold exchanges, otherwise the local native banks would certainly have made more than the million and three-quarters mentioned in these "Notes" yesterday morning. As a matter of fact while the banks made money merchants engaged in kerosene oil, yarn, pig iron, copper, tin, and spelter were the greatest losers at the close of the year. Among piece-goods merchants those only could show a credit balance on their books who dealt in American piece-goods. In teas also the green commodity was a losing speculation, while although black teas were more encouraging the profits from them were very small. Finally, Chinese engaged in importing Japanese goods were also heavy losers through the sudden rise in exchange during the last quarter of the year.

Road Extension into Non-treaty Districts.

We understand that the protest of the magistrate of Tsingpu district (Tsingpoo) against the action of employees of the Municipal Council in extending a Municipal road into that district, or hsien, has been forwarded by the Shanghai Taotai to the Waiwupu with the request that the matter be brought to the notice of the Diplomatic Body in Peking.

H.E. Tieh Liang.

Special Commissioner to collect funds for Army Reorganisation, according to an official telegram received yesterday, arrived at Peking from K'ai-feng, on Monday, 20th instant, at noon.

Proposed Enrolment of Hung-hutse.

It is reported from Peking that the Waiwupu has sent instructions to Tseng Chi, Tartar General at Mukden, to use every effort at enrolling the Hunghutses and roving bands of mounted brigands into the Imperial service, as a means of keeping them quiet and preventing complaints being made of the violation of neutrality by Chinese in Manchuria.

23rd February.

"To make Solid his Foundations."

Our native correspondent at Peking remarks that it must cost Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai an immense sum annually in purchasing presents for their Imperial Majesties and certain princes, nobles, and eunuchs who are known to have the ear of the Empress-Dowager. Last year presents and gifts of various kinds were sent to Peking no less than sixteen times, all of them costly and requiring large sums to purchase. One of the Viceroy's latest presents to their Majesties was sent to Peking a few days ago and consisted of twenty odd large cases of the very best Japanese fireworks for the celebration of the Feast of Lanterns on the 18th instant, and also ten cases of various kinds of foreign fancy biscuits, confectionery, and pastries. Of course these constant gifts are designed to keep his personality always before their Majesties for the "making solid of his foundations," as the adage goes.

The New Governor of Kiangsu.

H. E. Lu Yuan-ting, whose progress from Hunan to port has been chronicled day after day in these columns, is expected to arrive here from Hankow either this afternoon or early to-morrow morning, en route for his post at Soochow. We understand that, in the event of his Excellency deciding to make a break of his journey here, the local mandarins have prepared apartments for their chief executive at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Bubbling Well Road.

The Native Theatres

on Hupeh, Fukien and Canton Roads appear to have had a most prosperous season, so far, since the beginning of the Chinese New Year. It is stated that the Tan Kuei Theatre, on Hupeh Road, has come out best, for during the past fortnight the takings have amounted to nearly ten thousand dollars, the next best being the Tian Sien Theatre, on Fukien Road, with some \$7,000 to its credit for the same period. The Canton Road Theatre, the Ch'un Sien, has made nearly \$5,000. It must also be noted that the amounts set down above are said to be "after paying all expenses." Salaries of "star" actors have also risen phenomenally during the past four years, the best getting as much as from \$2,400 to \$3,000 per month, while a monthly wage of \$600 to \$800 a month, among the actors of the "above average class," as they are designated, is by no means infrequent in Shanghai. Before 1900, a five hundred dollar monthly salary was about the acme of a star's ambition. Competition between the local native theatres has been the cause of this abnormal rise in salaries.

Particulars of the Murder

of the Mongol Prince of Aohan, at Peking, on Chinese New Year's eve (3rd February), already mentioned in these columns on Monday, are to hand. The murdered prince was quite a young man, being only twenty years old, and only married a year ago to the grand-daughter of the late Prince Po of the Imperial House. At the inquest held over the body by a special officer from the Board of Punishments it was found that there were no less than eleven wounds, the unfortunate young prince's head having been also completely smashed in by a heavy chopper. Besides the deceased two others were attacked at the same time by the murderer, one being one of the prince's body guardsman and the second a Lama priest. The first named was only slightly wounded, while it is feared that the Lama's injuries may result fatally. The two were sitting by the prince talking to him while he was reclining on a couch, when the murderer (a hereditary slave of the

prince's household, holding the position of assistant cook) walked into the room and getting behind the body guard—man felled him with a blow of the back of his heavy chopper. The murderer then attacked his master, and when the Lama tried to interfere, the latter received the murderous blow intended for the prince, which also brought the priest to the ground. The way being now clear the murderer sprang upon the prince and bringing down the chopper completely smashed in the latter's head. The Lama rising from the ground although grievously hurt was again effectually felled, and then the murderer worked his vindictive will unopposed, upon his late chief and master inflicting as already said ten severe blows on his body, any single one of which would have been fatal to the victim. The cause of the murderous slave's vengeance was a comparatively trifling one. He is only a year younger than his prince, and because the latter refused to allow his slave permission to marry a very young girl, also a hereditary slave of the household, on the score of extreme youth, the murderer considered he had been ill-treated by an otherwise kind and considerate chief.

CALENDARS, ETC, RECEIVED.

From E. Lee, of Shanghai and Tientsin, some boldly printed date blocks in English and Chinese, mounted on handsomely illustrated cards.

From Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., a very handsome Chinese calendar in colours and gold representing the vicissitudes of a barrel of alkali before it reaches the hands of the Chinese husbandman.

We have received from the agents of the Hamburg-America Line a very fine blotting-pad with calendar, adorned with a picture of the renowned Deutschland.

DEATH OF THE REV. CHARLES HARTWELL, M.A.

(FROM OUR FOOCHOW CORRESPONDENT.)

The death of this venerable and well-known American missionary which occurred suddenly from apoplexy at his late residence in the native city (Foochow) on the 30th January, has caused sorrow not only to the missionaries and native Christians but to members of our foreign community, who held Mr. Hartwell in the highest respect.

Through the kindness of Consul Gracey, the funeral service was held on the 1st of February in the American Consulate. A service was also held in Chinese in the large and newly-erected church at Ponsang on the thoroughfare between the city and the foreign settlement. On this occasion one of the Chinese pastors stated that there were present five generations of native Christians, who through Mr. Hartwell's instrumentality had been led to forsake idolatry and to worship the true and living God.

Very striking is the contrast between the attitude of the Chinese of all classes to-day, and what it was in 1853, when Mr. Hartwell first saw Foochow. The first native Christian was not baptised till four years later. The masses of the people were then full of the suspicion that is born of ignorance and superstition. Now, distrust has to a large extent given place to trust, and often, even in the case of non-Christians, to positive friendship

When the higher officials and the two district magistrates heard of Mr. Hartwell's death they either sent messages or called in person to express their sympathy and their sense of loss at the departure of this venerable and beloved missionary. The Tartar General also sent his excellent band to escort the funeral procession, which—despite the rainy afternoon—included a large number of native Christians in mourning, as well as missionaries and others who desired to show their sympathy and respect. Though there were no native Christians in this part of China when Mr. Hartwell arrived here fifty-two years ago, it was a joy to him in his declining years to know that they are now numbered by tens of thousands in this province alone.

A large audience, including three native officials, was present at the funeral service at the American Consulate. The exercises were in charge of the Rev. Louis Hodous. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. M. O. Wilcox and the Rev. L. Lloyd and prayer was offered by the Ven. Archdeacon Wolfe.

Mr. Hartwell was, I believe, the senior missionary of the American Board in China. He was a graduate of Amherst College. He ranked high as a Chinese classical scholar and spoke the Foochow dialect with fluency. He rendered important service as an educator, and did a great amount of Chinese literary work, including his services as Bible translator or reviser. But he always laid greatest stress on the work of preaching the Gospel, which has indeed proved the power of God unto salvation to the thousands who have believed. He was also a zealous apostle of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. Mr. Hartwell will be mourned not only in Fukien province but in other parts of China where the noble qualities of his character had become known.

Fortunately Miss Emily S. Harwell, daughter of the deceased, had recently returned from a furlough in the United States, being thus permitted not only to see her father again, but to comfort Mrs. Hartwell, who has entered upon her eighty-second year, and is full of bright hope as she looks forward to a reunion that cannot be far distant.

THE LAUNCH OF THE KIANGHSIN.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co.'s new river steamer Kianghsin was launched at Messrs Farnham, Boyd and Co.'s Pootung works on Tuesday afternoon, and in spite of the miserable, cold weather, well over one hundred people—including many ladies—made the journey across river to witness the ceremony. The time of the launching was fixed for 1.15 p.m., but it was well after two o'clock before everything was ready for releasing the vessel from the ways. At last the signal was given, and Miss Evelyn Weir had the bottle of champagne in hand ready to baptise the new steamer. The Kianghsin was evidently a passive resister, for she refused to move at first. Then she slowly glided a foot, and again refused to budge. The screw-jacks were manipulated with wedges and coolies were told off to pull and push, but still the vessel lingered. Then the tug Fuhlee was pressed into service, but before she could lend a helping hand she managed to run ashore. At 3 p.m., with the aid of ropes, the Kianghsin moved a little further down the ways, and Miss Weir gracefully performed the christening ceremony, after which an adjournment was made to the office buildings, where champagne and light refreshments were

partaken of. In the meantime a tug-boat of Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co.'s fleet had been requisitioned, and at 3.40 p.m. the Kianghsin glided into the water.

After the launch was complete, over the cakes and wine Mr. von Rücker thanked the guests for their attendance and the patience they had exhibited. He said that the new vessel was of the best workmanship and hoped that it would be a success and benefit to its owners. He thanked Miss Weir for the part she had taken in the ceremony, and presented her with a bouquet of flowers, together with a gold brooch and a chain as a memento of the occasion. In conclusion, he asked all to join him in drinking success to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Chun Fai-ting replied on behalf of the China Merchants' Company and said that his directors were quite satisfied with the work done by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd and Co. and he hoped that the latter firm would be favoured with many more orders from the Company.

Mr. S. Groundwater thanked Mr. Chun Fai-ting for his kind remarks and added that he hoped his firm would build many more steamers, not only for the China Merchants' Company, but for all the local shipping Companies. He thanked Miss Weir for so gracefully performing the christening ceremony and hoped she might long be spared to act in the same capacity on many future occasions.

Mr. T. Weir commented on the excellent workmanship in the construction of the vessel. He said he had seen many steamers built at home, but never had he seen one more carefully constructed—even in Scotland.

The proceedings closed with three cheers for Mr. J. Grant Mackenzie, superintendent of the Pootung Works—"the man who had the most anxious time during the afternoon."

The Kianghsin is a steel twin-screw steamer, built for the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., to the design and under the supervision of Mr. T. Weir, the Company's Marine Superintendent. The hull is of steel, and is specially designed for trading on the Lower Yangtze and of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 335'-0"; length between perpendiculars, 325'-0"; breadth extreme, 55'-0"; breadth moulded, 44'-0"; depth to upper deck, 24'-0"; depth to main deck, 14'-6".

The propelling machinery consists of two sets of triple expansion, vertical, direct-acting surface-condensing engines, having cylinders 19", 31½" and 52" in diameter by 33" stroke, supplied with steam by three single-ended cylindrical boilers 14" in diameter by 11'-6".

The Kianghsin is rigged with two light pole masts and presents a graceful appearance from the outside, notwithstanding the peculiarity of design and her towering height above water.

Each of the three great local steamship companies has built a large steamer recently for its Shanghai-Hankow line; one was built on the Clyde, the other built in Hongkong, but the China Merchants deserve great credit for entrusting our local firm of engineers and ship-builders with their steamer.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations.

THE CHING-HAN RAILWAY.

This important railway, now nearing completion, is bound to become a strong factor in the opening of the interior of China. Starting from the Ch'ienmen Station, at the very precincts of the Imperial Palace in the Capital, it is constructed right through the centre of the great plain to the city of Hankow, the great growing emporium on the Yangtze river. It passes through three provinces (Chihli, Honan, Hupeh) and the prefectural cities of Paoting and Shunté in Chihli; Changtê and Weihui in Honan. From Peking to the Yellow River the track is 620 kilometres and from the Yellow River to Hankow 515.5 or nearly 1,200 kilos to the whole route. For the most part the country covered is uniformly flat and no engineering difficulty of any consequence had to be faced, but on the boundary between the provinces of Honan and Hupeh the line had to be carried in a serpentine course over a very mountainous district containing some of the finest scenery in China. The highest ridge is tunnelled. There is also a short tunnel on the south bank of the Yellow River at the approach to the bridge, which is now being rapidly built. This structure will be 3.3 kilometres in length and about 20 metres in height—six above water line.

There will be 102 spans (or arcs), but not of equal dimensions. Already twenty-two are completed from the south and ten from the north side. It is expected that the work will be finished in about five months. There is a staff of fifty European engineers and over 3,000 Chinese workmen employed, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward. An installation of electric light is being erected and work will go on day and night. The treachery and strength of the current, and the breadth and nature of the stream, make the bridging of "China's Sorrow" a magnificent engineering project. No caissons are built, but screw piles are driven by machinery, right down beneath the scour of the bed. When it is known that the depth of the main current is ten metres, that in flood there is over 14 metres of water, and that there is no rock foundation in the river, the difficulty and nature of the bridging task may be appreciated. The united wisdom of Belgian, French, Austrian, Italian, and British engineers—for these nationalities are all represented on the staff—ought to surmount all obstacles and overcome all difficulties. The native craft have taken across the treacherous current about 6,000 tons of bridge material to the north bank in one month. The Company put on a steam launch, but she disappeared in the eddies, leaving not a wrack behind!

It is interesting to know the actual time of travel between Peking and Hankow under present conditions. There are passenger trains being run and tickets issued on the north side from Peking to Changtêfu, and on the south side from Hankow to Hsüchou. The intervening sections north and south of the Yellow River have the rails laid right to the bridge both sides, and construction and ballast trains run at frequent intervals. Starting then from Peking, the first day's journey takes one to Shuntéfu, the second day to Changtêfu (or if you be fortunate to catch a construction train to Hunhuanghsui), the third day to Hsühsianghsien, the fourth day to the Yellow River, the fifth day to Chéngchou, the sixth day to Hsüchou, the seventh day to Hsinyang-chou and the eighth day to Hankow. With

better luck in connection five or six days ought to suffice. Any one proposing to make the trip either way ought to provide himself with (1) an official permit, (2) sufficient bedding and stores for six or eight days, (3) a Chinese servant, (4) patience to negotiate the crossing of the Yellow River and to encounter the discomfort of Chinese inns en route. He will find the officials and engineers fully occupied with their duties, but conspicuously civil and ready to facilitate the traveller's progress. In a few more months the service will be accelerated and the journey from Peking to Hankow will be easily accomplished in four days. When the bridge over the Yellow River is open this Yangtze port will be easily within two days' travel from the capital. Then the branch lines will further extend this artery of communication to other provinces. At Chên'ou (20 kilometres south of Chéngtingfu) a narrow gauge line is being built to T'aiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi. Fifty kilometres of roadway have been made and construction trains are running towards Hualin. From Chéngchou in Honan six Belgian engineers have been at work for over three months on the line from K'ai-fêngfu the capital to Hsianfu, the great city of the west. North of the Yellow River the Ching-Han line also crosses the Peking Syndicate's short line. Other branches east and west are being surveyed for mining and other purposes. Altogether the Ching-Han railway is a conspicuous outcome of the energy of the engineers and the enterprise of the Company. May the undertaking be crowned with success and enrich the commonweal of the country.

Law Reports.

H. B. M SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 16th February, 1905.

Before SIR HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

OSTASIATISCHE HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
(TRADING AS THE EAST ASIATIC
TRADING COMPANY) v. GIBB,
LIVINGSTON & Co.

JUDGMENT.

This suit is brought by the charterers of a British steamship to recover damages for a breach of the charter party. By the charter party the steamer was to proceed to the port of Moji and there load a part cargo of coals, 2,500 tons, for Shanghai, the steamer to be ready for loading at Moji about the 17th to 20th of May 1904. Notice was given on behalf of the owners to the charterers that the steamer could not be at Moji until a later date. There were two such postponements, the first being until the 24th of May, and the second until the 26th of May. The charterers acquiesced in the first postponement, but they do not admit that notice of the second postponement was given to them. This, however, is immaterial. The steamer did not arrive until the 27th of May, and it is admitted that there was therefore a breach of the stipulation as to the date of arrival which no waiver could be pleaded. It was further admitted that, as was long ago decided, in such cases as *Glaholm v. Hayes* ((1841) 10 L. J. C. P. 98), *Ollive v. Booker* ((1847) 17 L. J. Exch. 21), and

Oliver v. Fielden, ((1849) 18 L. J. Exch. 353), the arrival of the steamer was a condition precedent, and that the charterers were entitled to cancel the contract, and it was further admitted on the authority of *Jackson v. Union Insurance Co* ((1874) L. R. 10 C. P. 125), that the charterers were entitled to the damages (if any) which they may have incurred and which may fall within the category of damages allowed by the law applicable to the case for such a breach of contract.

The charterers had on the day after the charter party was signed made a sub-charter at a higher freight with a stipulation as to arrival similar to that in the original charter party. The steamer not arriving at the time named in the charter and sub-charter, nor yet at the postponed date, the sub-charterer cancelled the sub-charter and the charterer cancelled the charter, and the notice of such cancellation was given to the defendants before the steamer had arrived.

The charterers now claims Fifty Taels as the sum which they had to pay to the sub-charterer for expenses incurred by the latter for lighters and for the cost of other preparations for the steamer's arrival. This claim is not now disputed.

But the charterers further claim the sum of 581 dollars and 25 cents, being the difference between the freight at the rate named in the charter and the freight named in the sub-charter. It is admitted that, if the steamer had arrived in time, the charterers would have earned that amount as profit on the charter.

The defence is that these damages are too remote, that they do not come within the category of damages legally recoverable.

Reference was made to the case of *Dunlop v. Higgins* (1848) 1 H. L. C., 381, heard in the Scots Courts and taken on appeal to the House of Lords, where it was decided that in an action for damages for breach of contract for the sale of goods, the measure of damages is, not merely the amount of the difference between the contract price and the price at which the goods could be bought at the moment when the contract was broken, but likewise a compensation for such pro-

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CLEAR SKIN

fit as might have been made by the purchaser had the contract been duly performed. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Cottenham, in advising the House, referring to the subject matter of the contract in that case said:

"Suppose for instance a party who has agreed to purchase 2,000 tons of pig-iron on a particular day, has himself entered into a contract with somebody else, conditioned for the supply of 2,000 tons of pig-iron to be delivered on that day, and that he, not being able to obtain those 2,000 tons of pig-iron on that particular day, loses the benefit arising from that contract. If pig-iron had only risen a shilling a ton in the market, but the pursuers had lost £1,000 upon a contract with a railway company, in my opinion they ought not only to recover the damage which would have arisen if they had gone into the market and bought the pig-iron at that increased price, but also that profit which would have been received if the party had performed his contract. No other rule is reconcilable with justice."

If this rule were applicable to the present case, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover the amount he claims as compensation for the loss of the profit he would have made. But, the case was a decision on the law of Scotland, and a difference between that law and the law of England was recognised. The Lord Chancellor made this clear. He observed:—"In what I have now said I have wished to confine myself to the law of Scotland. I have not had an opportunity of saying anything on the subject of the law of England."

And afterwards he says:—"It is very desirable, no doubt, that the law between the two countries should be assimilated. But that is no ground why Your Lordships should introduce into the law of Scotland a rule which, if Your Lordships were to introduce, would do great violence to the law of Scotland, and which you do not altogether approve of here."

It is not claimed that the law of Scotland can be applied to this case. It is admitted, and in view of Article 5 of the Order in Council which governs our proceedings, it could not but be admitted, that the law applicable is the law of England. But as I understand it, I am asked to give effect as far as possible to the opinions of their Lordships as to the rule laid down in that case being the only rule reconcilable with justice. But English Judges have questioned the superiority of the Scots rule, and I am not called upon to express an opinion on the subject. I have to endeavour to apply the rule of English law properly applicable to the case before me, and to decide as well as I can whether under that rule the plaintiffs are or are not entitled to the relief they claim.

It is admitted that the rule applicable is the rule laid down in *Hadley v. Baxendale* ((1854), 23 L. J. Exch. 179). Referring to this rule Lord Esher M.R., in the case of *Hammond v. Bussey* ((1887), 20 Q. B. D. 79, at p. 87) says: "We find the rule of law as to measure of damages enunciated in the case of *Hadley v. Baxendale*. It may be that the rule so laid down was not necessary for the purpose of deciding the case, but it is far too late to question it. The rule, though frequently commented upon, has been over and over again adopted by the Courts, and must now be considered to be the law on the subject."

In the judgment in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, the rule is thus laid down:

"We think the proper rule in such a case as the present is this:—Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be, either such as may fairly and reasonably be considered arising naturally, i.e., according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. Now if the special circumstances under which the contract was actually made were communicated by the plaintiff to the defendant, and thus known to both parties the damages resulting from the breach of such a contract which they would reasonably contemplate would be the amount of injury which would ordinarily follow from a breach of contract under those special circumstances, so known and communicated. But on the other hand, if those special circumstances were wholly unknown to the party breaking the contract, he at the most could only be supposed to have had in his contemplation the amount of injury which would arise generally, and in the great multitude of cases not affected by any special circumstances, from such a breach of contract. For, had the special circumstances been known, the parties might have especially provided for the breach of contract by special terms as to the damages in that case, and of this advantage it would be very unjust to deprive them." There are thus two branches to this rule: the first, that, where no special circumstances exist, or, if they exist are not known to the defendant, the party breaking the contract, the damages are such as may be considered in the ordinary course of things to arise from such a breach of contract; the second, that, where there are special circumstances, and those special circumstances were known to the defendant at the time of making the contract, the damages would be the damages which would naturally follow from a breach of the contract under those special circumstances.

It is admitted that if this case falls within the first branch of the rule, the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. The damages which would in the ordinary course follow from a breach of contract to supply a vessel to take cargo, either where there is delay in the chartered vessel arriving to take cargo or in her failure to take cargo at all, are such as would arise to the charterer in respect of the cargo intended to be shipped, either loss by the delay in the carrying of the cargo, increased freight (if any) for its carriage if another ship is procured, or loss by reason of the cargo being thrown on his hands if no other ship could be got to carry it. The loss of profit in re-chartering or sub-chartering the vessel would not fall within the first branch of the rule.

The question then is, does this case fall within the first branch of the rule, or, are there any special circumstances, and do those special circumstances bring it within the second branch of the rule?

The special circumstances relied on are that the charter party contained the following clause:—"Charterer to have the liberty of sub-letting part or whole of the vessel's dead weight capacity, and the Captain to sign bills of lading at any rate of freight subject to

the conditions of this charter party, but if below chartered rate on an average, the difference to be paid in cash to Captain or Owner's Agents at the port of loading."

The clause is a printed clause in the charter party. It is not contended that it is an unusual clause. But it is relied on as showing that re-chartering or sub-chartering was one of the ways in which the vessel might be used, and that the defendants had notice that the vessel might be used in that way.

The cases relied on as bringing this case within the second branch of the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale* are *Borries v. Hutchinson* ((1865), 34 L. J. C. P. 169), *Grébert-Borgis v. Nugent* ((1885), 15 Q. B. D. 85) and *Hammond v. Bussey* ((1887), 20 Q. B. D. 79).

The head note in *Borries v. Hutchinson* is as follows:—

"Plaintiffs bought caustic soda of the defendant, part to be shipped in June, part in July, and the rest in August. The defendant knew at the time of the sale that the plaintiffs bought to sell again on the Continent, and that it was to be shipped from Hull, but not that it was for Russia, although he learned this also before the end of August. The defendant neglected to deliver any such soda during the time contracted for, but he delivered a portion in September and October. There was no market for caustic soda, and the plaintiffs, who had contracted for the re-sale of the soda to H., a merchant in Russia, lost the profit on such re-sale in respect of the soda which was not delivered at all, and, by reason of the approach of winter in the Baltic, were obliged to pay an increased rate of freight and insurance on the shipment of the soda which was delivered in September and October:—Held, that the damages which the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the defendant's breach of contract were the loss of profit on the sale to H. and also the cost of such increased rate of freight and insurance, but not the damages the plaintiffs paid H. in respect of a sub-sale made by him to a consumer of the article."

The question, however, whether the plaintiffs were or were not entitled to recover the loss of their profit on the re-sale to their sub-purchaser never came up for decision. The defendants paid the amount of that profit into Court, and there was no argument on that point. Counsel for the defendants are reported to have said:—

"There being no market for the soda, it is admitted the doctrine respecting the purchaser going into the market and purchasing the article does not apply; and as it is not reasonable to suppose that the plaintiffs would give an order to another manufacturer to supply him with the soda he required, it is admitted that they are entitled to recover the amount of their loss of profit on their sale, and that amount has been paid into Court."

The argument then proceeds:—"What the defendant disputes 'is his liability for the difference of freight and insurance, and the loss on the sale from Heitman to Heinburger. Both these are too remote.'"

It was held that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the sub-purchaser's loss of profit, but that they were entitled to recover the difference of freight. Erle, C. J. in his judgment said:—"This was an action 'for breach of a contract to deliver certain soda. The general rule is, that a vendor failing to deliver

according to his contract pays the damage the purchaser has sustained thereby as compared with the market price of the article at the time it ought to have been delivered; that is to say, where the purchaser has been obliged to go into the market to get the article, the vendor must reimburse him the difference between what he has so paid for the article and the contract price. But, if, however, the article is one for which there is no market, another principle for estimating the damages must be resorted to; and according to the rule laid down in *Hadley v. Baxendale* the vendor is to pay such damages as at the time of the contract he may fairly and reasonably be considered to have had notice that he would be liable for in case of breach of such contract. In the present case the defendant had notice that the soda was bought for the purpose of being sent on the Continent, and I think the defendant had knowledge also that the plaintiffs bought to sell again. Heitman was the person to whom the plaintiffs had agreed to sell the soda, and if they had been able to have sold and delivered it to him, there would have been a profit to the plaintiffs of £52 5s. 4d. That sum the defendant has paid into Court, and it is agreed on all sides that the plaintiffs are entitled to as much as that sum."

This expression of opinion on the part of the learned Judge, that the loss of profit on the first sub-sale was recoverable from the defendants, is referable to the particular facts of that case. It is not an authority that in every case where the vendor knows that the purchaser is buying for the purpose of selling again, the vendor will be liable in damages for non-delivery for the purchaser's loss of profit on the re-sale.

In the case of *Williams v. Reynolds* ((1865), 34 L. J. Q. B.) heard six months after *Borries v. Hutchinson*, it was decided that a knowledge on the part of the vendor of the purchaser's intention to resell was not sufficient to entitle the purchaser to recover his loss of profit on a failure of the vendor to deliver.

In that case the defendants had contracted to sell cotton of a certain quality at a certain price, to be delivered at a future time. Before that time arrived the plaintiff resold at a considerable profit, and it was admitted that it was the universal custom at Liverpool in contracts like the one in question for "forward delivery" for the purchaser to resell as the plaintiff had done. The defendants failed to deliver the cotton, and the plaintiffs claimed for the loss of profit which he would have realised on his resale. But it was held that he was not entitled to do so; that the measure of damages was the difference between the contract price and the market price to the time limited for the delivery.

Crompton, J., in his judgment referred to *Borries v. Hutchinson* and also to *Dunlop v. Higgins*. After saying that the loss of profits was not recoverable, he proceeds:—"Dunlop v. Higgins was a case under the Scotch law, and all that Lord Cottenham says amounts to no more than that it was not a case to reduce the damages to the English rule. In *Borries v. Hutchinson* the Court must be taken to have considered the sub-contract as contemporaneous and known to the defendant at the time of his contract. In *Mayne on Damages*, p. 18, after noticing *Dunlop v. Higgins* as no authority in England, Mr. Mayne observes: 'It is, however, remarkable for a vigorous onslaught upon the

English law by so formidable an opponent as Lord Cottenham,' and, after noticing Lord Cottenham's dicta, he then makes this very good remark: 'The question is, not what profit the plaintiff might have made, but what profit he professed to be purchasing. Not what damage he actually suffered, but what the other contemplated and undertook to pay for. It is quite clear that loss of profits by a resale can never be contemplated, unless the resale has taken place at the time and is communicated to the other party. The reason is that such a profit is utterly incapable of valuation. It may depend upon change of weather, a scientific discovery, an outbreak of war, a workmen's strike. It will depend upon the energy and sagacity of the person who purchases the goods and the solvency of the person to whom he sells them again. In short, if the Scotch rule were to be carried out to its fair extent, no one could contract to sell goods which were not actually in his possession without charging an additional premium commensurate to the profits which the vendee might possibly make, and for which he himself could have to pay, if prevented from carrying out his agreement.'"

Borries v. Hutchinson was also considered in the subsequent case of *Thol v. Henderson* ((1881), 8 Q. B. D. p. 467,) which was an action brought to recover damages for non-delivery of shellac. The defendants had given notice of their inability to fulfil the contract. The statement of claim averred that at the time of making the contract the defendants knew that the plaintiffs had purchased for the purposes of reselling, that before receiving the notice referred to they had resold the whole of the shellac, and that by the failure of the defendants to deliver they had lost the profits on such sub-sale. The jury found that it was known by the defendants at the time of the contract that the plaintiff purchased for resale. But it was held that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages for loss of profit on the resale. Grove, J., in delivering judgment said:—

"The question is, on what principle damages are to be assessed in this case, and whether the plaintiff is entitled to damages for loss of profit on a sub-contract which he had made for the sale of the goods. This sub-contract was not known to the seller at the time of the sale, but it was known that the plaintiff had purchased the goods for the purpose of resale. On these facts I think the damages ought not to be assessed so as to include loss of profit on the sub-sale. The case that struck me most during the argument was *Borries v. Hutchinson*, and at first sight it would appear that the language there used would bear the interpretation put upon it by Mr. Reid, but further consideration will, I think, show that there is a difference between the cases."

"In that case the existence of the sub-contract was known to the seller at the time of the sale, or at all events the fact was known to the seller that the goods were purchased for a specific purpose, and that, delivery being required for that specific purpose, the buyer would incur loss by such non-delivery as would prevent his effecting that specific purpose. So that the seller must be taken to have had notice either of the sub-sale or that the goods were bought for some specific purpose, that is, in general terms, that he had knowledge of the purpose for which the goods were bought. The loss arising when that purpose could not be carried out was

something which the parties to the contract may be taken to have contemplated as a result of breach of contract, and the case is really a modification of *Hadley v. Baxendale*. The same reasoning applies to beasts bought for a particular market or an engine to be supplied for a particular purpose. In the present case all that was known by the defendants was that the goods were purchased with a general intention to resell them. If that knowledge is to be taken as the test of the seller's liability I do not see why in any case he should not be liable, however speculative the resale may be. I do not think such knowledge brings the case within the rule of *Hadley v. Baxendale*."

The case of *Borries v. Hutchinson* therefore as interpreted by *Reynolds v. Williams* and *Thol v. Henderson* does not assist the plaintiffs in the present case. The sub-charter made by the plaintiffs was not made when the charter was entered into, and could not therefore have been made known to the defendants, and it does not appear indeed that it was made known to them at any time before the charter was cancelled. In *Borries v. Hutchinson* moreover there was the fact that there was no market for the particular goods which formed the subject of the contract, and the plaintiff could not therefore obtain the goods so as to fulfil his contract, and it was on this ground that the defendant admitted his liability to pay damages for the plaintiffs' loss of profit.

This point is dealt with in the next case relied on, *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent*.

In that case the defendants contracted with the plaintiff to deliver goods to him of a particular shape and description at certain prices and by instalments at different times. When the contract was made the defendants knew that, except as to price, it corresponded with and was substantially the same as a contract which the plaintiff had entered into with a French customer of his, and that it was made to enable the plaintiff to fulfil such last-mentioned contract. The defendants delivered part of the goods but broke their contract to deliver the remainder. There was no market price for such goods, and goods of the description contracted for could not be procured anywhere unless ordered some time in advance. In consequence of the defendant's breach of contract the plaintiff was unable to supply the goods he had contracted to supply and had to pay damages to his customer for his breach of contract. At the trial the Judge held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the loss of profit he would have made on the contract with his customer and a reasonable sum by way of damages for the breach of contract by the defendants.

The defendants appealed on the latter point, but made no objection to the plaintiff being entitled to recover for his loss of profit, or to the sum given in respect of such loss, but objection was made to the sum awarded as damages beyond that profit. The Court of Appeal held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover not only for loss of profit but a reasonable sum for damages by reason of the damages which he had been compelled to pay to his customer. The reasons why in that case the plaintiff was entitled to recover for his loss of profit are stated in the judgment of Brett, M. R., who, after expressing his agreement with the finding, that the defendants knew of the contract the plaintiff had already entered into with his customer at the time he made the

contract with them, and that the contract made with them was made for the purpose of fulfilling his contract with his customer, and that they also knew, as a matter of business, that the plaintiff would be selling at a greater price than he was giving to the defendants, proceeded to say:—

"It is not the case of a merchant ordering goods from the manufacturer here to be sent and resold abroad, which of itself would tell the manufacturer that the order was for goods to be resold at a profit. It is more than that. It is, that he, the plaintiff, was under a specific and particular contract with a particular person, and that the skins were to enable the plaintiff to fulfil that contract. Now the defendants broke their contract with the plaintiff and thereby disabled the plaintiff from fulfilling his contract beyond a certain amount, with the French customer. Now what were the damages to which, under those circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled? There was no market for these goods. If there had been a market for them, what the plaintiff would have been bound to do would have been to go into the market and buy the goods and so supply his French customer; and if the market price was above the contract price he would get the difference from the defendants. There was no market, therefore the first head of damage is perfectly clear; he lost the profit of five Francs per skin which he otherwise would have made. This has not been disputed by the learned counsel on behalf of the defendants, and, is practically admitted."

Again he says:—

"Now the cases which have been cited are supposed to be cases which carry out the principle laid down in *Hadley v. Baxendale*. And what I take to be the result of them is this: where a plaintiff under such circumstances as the present is seeking to recover for some liability which he has incurred under a contract made by him with a third person, he must show that the defendant at the time that he made the contract, knew of that contract, and contracted on the terms of being liable if he forced the plaintiff to a breach of that contract. If such sub-contract was not made known to him at all the defendant cannot be made liable for what the plaintiff has had to pay under it."

It will be seen that the grounds upon which it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover in respect of loss of profit were, first, the fact that there was a sub-contract and that the particulars of that sub-contract were made known to the defendants at the time when the contract was entered into, and, second, that there was no market for the particular goods bought. As was laid down in the judgment of the Master of the Rolls, it would have been the duty of the plaintiff, if he could have done so, to have purchased goods to fulfil the contract he had made with his customer, and if the market price was higher than that agreed upon with the defendants he would have been entitled to recover the difference.

In the present case, as we have seen, the sub-contract was not made known to the defendants, and we have no evidence as to whether another vessel could or could not have been procured in place of the vessel chartered, and the fact of the sub-charterer refusing to load when the vessel did arrive and his not claiming any increased freight or any other damages except such as were occasioned by the delay in arrival would certainly not

point to any difficulty in procuring another vessel or to any rise in the rate of freight.

But the case upon which Counsel for the plaintiffs most relied is the later case of *Hammond v. Bussey*. That was not a case for the recovery of damages for loss of profit, but reliance was placed on the language there used by the Master of the Rolls in referring to his judgment in *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent*.

In *Hammond v. Bussey* the defendant contracted for the sale of coal of a particular description to the plaintiffs, knowing that they were buying such coal for the purpose of reselling it as coal of the same description. The plaintiffs did so resell the coal. The coal delivered by the defendant to the plaintiffs under the contract and by them delivered to their sub-vendees did not answer such description, but this could not be ascertained by inspection of the coal, and only became apparent upon its use by the sub-vendees. The sub-vendees thereupon brought an action for breach of contract against the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs gave notice of the action to the defendant, who, however, repudiated all liability, insisting that the coal was according to contract. The plaintiffs defended the action against them, but at the trial the verdict was that the coal was not according to contract, and the sub-vendees accordingly recovered damages from the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs thereupon sued the defendant for breach of contract, claiming as damages the amount of the damages recovered from them in the action by their sub-vendees, and the costs which had been incurred in such action. The defendant paid the amount of the damages in the previous action into court, but denied his liability in respect of the costs. It was held that, the defence of the previous action, being under the circumstances reasonable, the costs incurred by the plaintiffs as defendants in such action were recoverable under the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, as being damages which might reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties, at the time when they made the contract, as the probable result of a breach of it.

It will be seen that the damages paid into Court in this case were recoverable upon a totally different ground from that upon which the damages were recoverable in *Borries v. Hutchinson* and *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent*. In this case the goods were sold under a warranty that they answered a particular description, and the damages arose from the goods delivered not answering that description. The goods delivered were used but they were of an inferior quality. In the two previous cases the damages arose from a failure to deliver the goods at all. In *Hammond v. Bussey* the question of a market for the goods or no market did not arise, and it is only important as bearing on the question whether a sub-contract must have been actually made at the time the contract was entered into and whether this fact must also have been known to the vendors, in order to make the vendors liable for damages arising out of the sub-contract. In that case Counsel for the defendant in their argument are reported to have said:—"The plaintiffs in the present action are not entitled to recover from the defendant their costs of defending the action brought against them by the persons with whom they contracted over. Such costs do not come within the rule stated in *Hadley v. Baxendale*. They are not damages which can fairly and

reasonably be considered to arise naturally from the breach of the contract itself, nor such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract."

And again:—"In order that costs such as these may be recoverable, there must be an express or implied contract of indemnity. There would be an implied contract to indemnify where one person in substance contracted to perform another contract entered into by the person with whom he contracted. Such is the effect of the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent*. The present case falls short of that. Here at the time of making the contract with the defendant the plaintiffs had not contracted for the resale of the coal, the two contracts were entirely distinct and independent of each other."

The Master of the Rolls, whose judgment in the case of *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent* has been cited, was also one of the judges of appeal in the case of *Hammond v. Bussey*. Having stated the facts of this case, he observed that the defendant "therefore knew that the plaintiffs would enter into contracts with others similar to the contract he himself had made with the plaintiffs, that is to say into contracts for the sale of steam coal, which would amount to a warranty that the coal was reasonably fit to be used for the purposes of steam coal on board steamers. He did not know, it is true, with what specific persons the plaintiffs would make such contracts, but that seems to me immaterial." Then having said that the rule of law as to the measure of damages was enunciated in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, he proceeds to examine the rule, and, having stated the first branch of the rule, that the damages "should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, i.e., according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself," he says:—"That is the enunciation of the rule with regard to damages for a breach of contract where no special circumstances arise, and would apply to this case if there had been no sub-contract which the defendant knew to exist or to be likely to be made." And then he proceeds:—"The rule goes on to state what the measure of damages is where there are special circumstances as follows:—'or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of the breach of it.'" And further on he says:—"The next sentence of the judgment is, I think, to be considered rather as a valuable exemplification of the rule, an illustration of the circumstances under which the second branch of the rule would apply, than as part of the rule itself." And, after setting out the sentence, he says:—"I do not think that there is anything in these words to show that the second branch of the rule must be confined to the case of a sub-contract already actually made at the time of the making of the contract, and would not apply to the case of a sub-contract not yet actually made, but which will probably be made. I think that this sentence must be looked upon as intended to be an exemplification of the second branch of the rule already stated rather than a part of it; and in any case it seems to me clear that the rule would apply to the case of a sub-contract which within the knowledge of the defendant was in the ordinary course of business sure to be made." Then

follows the application of this rule to the facts of the case before him. And, with reference to the language used by him in the case of *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent* he says:—"The language used by me in the case *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent* has been relied upon for the defendant. But that language must be read in connection with the subject matter. I was there giving an account of the circumstances of that case, as I have given an account of the circumstances of this case, and I used that language in expressing what I conceived to be the particular circumstances of that case which made the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale* applicable. It seems to me immaterial whether the phraseology I used in so doing was exactly accurate, for, if the circumstances of that case did come within that rule it comes to the same thing. There was nothing said by me in that case which really adds anything to or takes anything from the rule enunciated in *Hadley v. Baxendale* as applicable to a case like the present."

These observations of the Master of the Rolls, and the unanimous judgment of the Court, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover for the costs incurred by him in defending the action brought against him by his sub-vendees although the plaintiff at the time the contract was made had not contracted for the resale of the coal, are relied on by the plaintiffs in the present case as doing away with the doctrine that it is necessary that the resale on sub-contract should have been made at the time when the contract was entered into, and that the probability of a sub-contract being made was a sufficient special circumstance to bring the case within the second branch of the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale*. But we have to look at the whole facts of the case before we come to a conclusion on that point. The Master of the Rolls, after stating his views as to the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, proceeded to apply it. He said:—"We have to apply that rule to the sale and purchase of such an article with such a warranty as that now in question, with the knowledge on the part of the vendor that there would be a sub-sale by the vendees with a similar warranty; and to see whether, under these circumstances, the bringing of an action by the sub-vendees in the event of there being a breach of the warranty by the vendees, and the defence of such action by the vendees are consequences that may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties at the time they made the contract as a probable result of the breach of it. Such a question is one upon which those who have to determine it must exercise their minds according to the circumstances of the particular case."

It will be seen here that in addition to the probability or certainty of a sub-contract being made, there was an additional circumstance known to the parties when the contract was made, namely, the fact of the sale being of an article by a particular description with a warranty that it would correspond to that description, under conditions that would probably lead to a lawsuit between the vendees and their sub-vendee in case of breach.

It will be seen that while Lord Esher says that the second branch of the rule would apply to the case of a sub-contract which within the knowledge of the defendant was in the ordinary course of business sure to be made, he does not say that in every case where a sub-contract was sure to be made the second

branch of the rule would apply to that sub-contract.

His words must be looked at in the light of the facts of the case before him, and in the case before him he found as a fact that, not only was it certain that a sub-contract would be made, but a sub-contract with certain conditions. And the case goes no further than to decide that where the parties entering into a contract know that a sub-contract with certain conditions is sure to be entered into, they are in the same position as if that sub-contract had already been entered into and the terms of it were known to them at the time of making the contract.

No such circumstances are alleged in the present case. All that can be contended for is, that the defendants knew that the plaintiffs might enter into a sub-charter, but what the terms of that sub-charter might be they had no means of knowing.

The present case, therefore, does not come within the decision in *Hammond v. Bussey*, and, as we have seen, it is distinguishable from the cases of *Borries v. Hutchinson* and *Grébert-Borgnis v. Nugent*, in the circumstance that in those cases there was no market for the goods contracted to be sold. The cases which apply are the cases of *Reynolds v. Williams* and *Thol v. Henderson*. The case comes then within the first branch of the rule in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, and the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

It was suggested that there was a distinction between the charter of a vessel and a contract for the sale of goods. But that distinction was not pressed. There was nothing in the charter in this case to make it important that the goods should be carried by the particular vessel named in the charter. It was a contract for the carriage of a certain quantity of coals, 2,500 tons, which might as well be carried by any other steamer qualified to carry it, and what the plaintiffs were authorised to sub-let was "dead weight capacity."

There is, however, another ground on which the plaintiffs claim to recover. They claim that they are entitled to recover all they have claimed and more than they have claimed under the clause in the charter-party as to the penalty for a breach of agreement. The clause in this charter-party is as follows:—"Penalty for non-performance of this agreement to be the estimated amount of freight to be earned under this charter, payable by the party delinquent to the party observant."

If the amount mentioned in this clause is intended as a penalty, as the parties themselves say it is, then it cannot be recovered. Under the statute 8 and 9 Will. III, c.11.s. 8, if it is intended as a penalty the plaintiffs can recover only the actual damages suffered, to be determined in the usual way. The use of the word "penalty" however is not conclusive as to the intention of the parties, and it is for the judge to decide upon a consideration of the whole instrument whether it is intended as a penalty or as liquidated damages. If there be only one event upon which the money is to become payable, it will, with exceptions which do not apply to the present case, be treated as liquidated damages, and so recoverable whatever the actual damage may be. If on the other hand the agreement provides for several events of various degrees of importance and some of them are of such a nature that the damages arising from a breach of them

would be altogether out of proportion to the amount stipulated for, it will be deemed to be a penalty.

A similar clause in a charter-party came up for consideration in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of *Godard v. Grey* ((1870) L.R. 6 Q.B., 139). The clause in the charter-party in that case was "Penalty for non-performance of this agreement estimated amount of freight". The charter-party was made in England with merchants residing at Nazaire. One voyage had been made under the charter, and under the events which happened the charterers were entitled to have her make two voyages more. The owners refused to allow her to proceed on the other two voyages, and the owners were sued by the charterers for breach of the charter in the Civil Tribunal of First Instance at Savenay, and the French Court gave judgment for the amount of the penalty. On this judgment the charterers sued the owners in the Court of the Queen's Bench and it was held that they were estopped by the judgment of the French Court, though the Court of Queen's Bench were unanimous in considering that the judgment had taken an erroneous view of the English law, as to which Blackburn J. in delivering judgment said:—

"All parties in France seem to have taken it for granted that the words in the charter-party were to be understood in their natural sense; but the English law is accurately expressed in *Abbott on Shipping*, part 3, c.1.s.6, 5th ed., p. 170, and had that passage been brought to the notice of the French tribunal, it would have known that in an English charter-party, as is there stated, 'Such a clause is not the absolute limit of damages on either side; the party may, if he thinks fit, ground his action upon the other clauses or covenants, and may, in such action, recover damages beyond the amount of the penalty if in justice they shall be found to exceed it. On the other hand, if the party sue on such a penal clause, he cannot, in effect, recover more than the damage actually sustained.' But it was not brought to the notice of the French tribunal that according to the interpretation put by the English law on such a contract, a penal clause of this sort was in fact idle and inoperative. If it had been, they would, probably, have interpreted the English contract made in England according to the English construction. No blame can be imputed to foreign lawyers for not conjecturing that the clause was a mere *brutum fulmen*. The fault, if any, was in the defendants, for not properly instructing their French counsel on this point."

But the plaintiffs relied on the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of *Dimech v. Corlett* ((1858, 12 Moore, 199). In that case too the penalty for non-performance of the agreement was to be the amount of freight, and the owners sued for the amount of full freight that might have been earned, though they were willing to make a deduction for freight earned on their return voyage. The Privy Council allowed the claim, and in their judgment said:

"The law of this country on the question of penalty, or liquidated damages, may now be considered, after a great number of decisions, not perhaps all of them strictly reconcilable with each other, to be, however, at length satisfactorily settled, and the hinge on which the decision in every particular case turns, is the intention of the parties, to be collected from the language they have used. The mere use of the term 'penalty' or the term 'liquidated damages,' does not determine that in

tention, but, like any other question of construction, it is to be determined by the nature of the provisions and the language of the whole instrument. One circumstance, however, is of great importance towards the arriving at a conclusion; if the instrument contains many stipulations of varying importance, or relating to objects of small value calculable in money, there is the strongest ground for supposing that a stipulation, applying generally to a breach of all, or any of them, was intended to be a penalty, and not in the way of liquidated damages. Now, when this charter party is looked at, it will be found that it contains, as might be expected, many stipulations of greater or less importance, the breach of any one of which, however minute, would, in one sense, be a non-performance of the agreement; it can hardly be supposed that the whole amount of the freight could be intended to be forfeited for any one breach; and the true sense seems to be that, for any minor breach, the damages to be recovered within the amount of freight are the damages actually sustained; though it is not inconsistent with this, that in case of an entire non-performance, such as a neglect or refusal to put any cargo on board, so that no freight could be earned, the parties had agreed that the damages should be the full amount of freight stipulated for in the instrument."

The plaintiffs claim that in the present case there was an entire non-performance, and that they are therefore entitled to the full amount of the penalty, but they are willing to waive the excess of that amount over the amount of the profit which they lost.

Now in *Godard v. Gray, Dimech v. Corlett* was not referred to, but what was said in the later case appears inconsistent with the existence of any such exception as was allowed in *Dimech v. Corlett*. I at any rate am unable to reconcile the two cases, and have found no case decided since in which *Dimech v. Corlett* has been followed.

An explanation of that may perhaps be found in the observation of William J., in delivering the judgment of the Court in *Behn v. Burness* ((1863) 32 L.J. Q. B. 204). Referring to other cases and to another part of the judgment in *Dimech v. Corlett*, he said:—"We think these cases well decided and that they govern the present case. We think that the decision in *Dimech v. Corlett* does not conflict with them, because it is immersed in the specific facts there set out, so as to be a precedent only for cases with very analogous specific facts."

Even accepting, however, the decision of *Dimech v. Corlett* as to such a penalty being recoverable where there is an entire non-performance, it does not appear to me that in this case there was an entire non-performance within the meaning of that decision. The ship was late in arriving, and that, it appears to me, is one of the minor breaches referred to in the decision as not entitling the party performing to the amount of the penalty, and the fact of the charterer taking advantage of that breach to cancel the contract does not alter the character of the breach. It would be a startling result of the decision, if on a ship being one day late, that gave the charterer the option either of loading the ship and recovering damages for one day's delay or, if he found it to his advantage, of cancelling the charter and receiving the full amount of the penalty. I decline to give it such a construction. The sum named by the parties as a

penalty is, it appears to be at least as regards the breach in question, what the parties have called it, a penalty, and not liquidated damages; and in an action to recover a penalty no more can be recovered than if a penalty had not been stipulated for.

There will be judgment for the plaintiffs in the sum of fifty taels.

In the circumstances of this case, the plaintiffs succeeding in part and the defendants succeeding as to the rest, I consider that there should be no costs given to either side. Each party will bear their own costs.

Shanghai 21st February.

Before Sir HIRAM S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

REVISION OF THE JURY LIST.

No one appeared to claim exemption.

The Clerk of the Court stated that the list of the names to be added to the list had been posted on the notice board.

His Lordship ordered the names (35 in number) on this list to be added to the Jury List, and with the addition of such names the Jury List to be settled.

E. M. THOMAS V. A. M. A. EVANS.

The petition of the plaintiff showed that on the 8th of January 1904, by an award in writing under the hand of Sir Hiram S. Wilkinson, Chief Justice, it was adjudged and awarded (inter alia) that defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Tls. 4,400 on the 8th of January 1905. It was further alleged that defendant had refused to pay the said sum of Tls. 4,400. Plaintiff therefore prayed that defendant should be ordered to pay this amount, together with interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum from the 8th of January 1905, and that defendant should be ordered to pay plaintiff his costs of suit.

Defendant in his answer stated as follows: He admits that at the said arbitration his counsel on his behalf agreed to pay to plaintiff Tls. 26,000 as return of capital, expecting that the balance of Tls. 46,666.67 put down to the credit of Capital Account on December 31 1902 in the Partnership Balance Sheet made by Mr. Leake, Chartered Accountant, was correct and that a large part of it would be collectable and available to pay plaintiff with.

Defendant has with expert assistance found that the Balance Sheet of Mr. Leake is entirely incorrect and misleading, the available assets not being worth Taels Five Thousand, therefore defendant has been unable to pay the last instalment of Tls. 4,400. During the first eighteen months of the partnership, the business resulted in a good profit, which would have been very considerably increased if the orders placed with the firm had been executed. Plaintiff made up the accounts to 31st December 1901 and must have been satisfied with the result because no complaint was made and his knowledge of the previous results of the business from 1st July 1899 to 30th June 1900 is shown to have been intimate by the excellent detailed account he made out to ascertain the profit and loss of each transaction of the firm preparatory to drawing up the Balance Sheet; these accounts prove that it was impossible for anyone to misrepresent the past working or immediate prospects of the business.

Defendant was not in any way responsible for any of the losses which culminated in 1902 and led to the action of plaintiff to upset the partnership agreement.

Plaintiff made it impossible for defendant to exert any authority in the conducting of the business by withdrawing the Power of Attorney he had given to him and investing Mr. Turner with his Power of Attorney instead.

Under the partnership agreement with Mr. Turner defendant received 60 per cent of the profits; under the one admitting Mr. Thomas he received only one-third; therefore if the profit had been Tls. 15,000 under the Agreement with Mr. Turner, he would receive Tls. 9,000 and Mr. Turner 6,000; under the agreement with Mr. Thomas it would be only Tls. 5,000, therefore the agreement was not for the benefit of defendant.

In answer to paragraph 3 defendant says that he has not neglected to pay plaintiff, but is unable to do so in consequence of the circumstances above related and the fact that he has not benefited in any way by plaintiff's loss, but on the contrary has lost very heavily both in cash and time.

Mr. D. McNeill appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Defendant appeared in person.

In reply to His Lordship defendant said that he admitted that the award, as stated by plaintiff, had been given, and that under it the sum of Tls. 4,400 became payable on the 8th January last. He also admitted that he had not paid this sum to plaintiff.

His Lordship said it appeared to him that the onus of proof now rested with the defendant.

Defendant asked for a stay of proceedings on the ground that the petition and statements of the plaintiff before the arbitrator re material evidence were untrue and misleading.

Mr. McNeill remarked that plaintiff was never examined at all.

Defendant admitted that plaintiff was not examined. When defendant produced certain accounts and made certain statements, however, Mr. Thomas denied them.

His Lordship asked which statements were false? Had defendant made any statements?

Defendants said that he was asked one or two questions by Mr. McNeill.

His Lordship asked if it was not a fact that the whole proceedings came to an end by his (his Lordship's) suggestion, after hearing defendant's evidence?

Defendant stated that his Lordship had said that in his opinion it was a matter which should be arranged by compromise. The parties then left the table and consulted. Mr. Hanson agreed to withdraw certain statements he had made, and defendant agreed to pay the sums set down in the award.

His Lordship said that no statement was made by plaintiff during the arbitration proceedings at all. Did defendant mean to suggest that the arbitrator would not have suggested a compromise unless Mr. Thomas had made certain statements?

Defendant did not mean to suggest that. When entering into the compromise he relied upon certain accounts.

His Lordship said that defendant's statement seemed to amount to this that he would not have agreed to compromise if he had known the true facts.

Defendant said that was so.

His Lordship said that was not enough. Did defendant mean to say that the plaintiff had wilfully misled him?

Defendant meant to say that.

Mr. McNeill remarked that in a former case the same question was put to defendant and he said he did not con-

sider that plaintiff did wilfully mislead him.

His Lordship said he would do one of two things. He would either give judgment for plaintiff at once, or else adjourn the hearing, defendant paying the costs of this hearing. The adjournment would be given to allow defendant to make out an intelligible statement.

Defendant replied that he had a statement, and began to read out a review of the arbitration proceedings.

His Lordship said he could not have that. The first sentence in this statement was wrong. If defendant wanted to refer to his petition in the arbitration he must put in that petition first. He could not teach defendant how to conduct his case while he was going along. It was waste of time to go on as they were doing at present.

Defendant agreed to an adjournment under the conditions named by his Lordship. He said that it was very hard work to find out the position he was placed in. The books and accounts were either made up with the purpose of deceiving, or else they were done so carelessly that payments were accounted for by fictitious entries. Mr. Thomas was responsible for these entries.

His Lordship said that what defendant had to do first of all was to get leave to amend his answer. It included no allegations like those defendant had made in Court. It would not be fair to the plaintiff to have to come into Court and go into a charge of fraud when there was no mention of it in the answer.

Mr. McNeill submitted that the charges of misrepresentation having been withdrawn on the compromise it was rather hard to have to go into similar charges now.

Defendant replied that he had made no imputations at the arbitration, nor had he withdrawn anything. The imputations were made, and withdrawn, by Mr. Thomas.

His Lordship said that what defendant had said did not interest him. If what he had said was true he might have something to argue. Before he could tell, however, he must have the matter intelligibly before him.

With regard to the day's costs Mr. McNeill stated that according to the Court scale they were \$60, but probably his Lordship would consider \$50 sufficient.

Defendant said that in trying to save expenses he had not been wise.

Mr. McNeill asked that the hearing should stand adjourned until the return from Japan of Mr. Hanson, who was thoroughly conversant with the case. He was expected back in about ten days.

His Lordship made an order giving defendant leave to amend his answer to be filed on or before the 4th March, and awarded plaintiffs \$50 costs for that hearing. Defendant to accept short notice of hearing.

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H. M. CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 21st February.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq., acting assistant judge.

ZAI HONG-FAH v. ALFRED ROSS.

Zai Hong-fah, a shroff, sued Mr. Alfred Ross for the sum of Tls. 50 as balance due for obtaining a compradore with Tls. 1,500. According to the terms of agreement the plaintiff claims that he was to receive 5 per cent as commission on the amount.

Mr. Ellis appeared for the defendant and in an opening statement said that he did not admit that the full sum claimed was due, but he had evidence to show what sum was due to the plaintiff.

Zia Hong-fah, the plaintiff, cautioned, stated that he was a shroff employed in the compradore office of the Indo-China Bank. He wanted to claim the sum of Tls. 50 for engaging a compradore for Mr. Ross.

As the plaintiff had great difficulty in stating his case, His Honour sent for an interpreter, but after vainly trying for some time and as the plaintiff failed to make his case clear, His Honour said that plaintiff had better engage legal assistance as he could not sit on the bench all day while plaintiff was trying to make his case clear; if the claim was a just one he would get \$25 as costs. The case would be adjourned until 10.30 a.m. next morning in order that plaintiff could get legal assistance.

Mr. Ellis said that the defence would give every assistance in their power to facilitate the plaintiff stating his case, as the man seemed to be labouring under some misunderstanding.

His Honour said that he was afraid he could not consent to the defence explaining the case, as he wanted the plaintiff to state it himself. Chinese often came into Court and made it very hard to be understood. The case would therefore be adjourned until the following morning.

Shanghai, 22nd February.

ZIA HONG-FAH v. ALFRED ROSS.

Zia Hong-fah, a shroff, sued Mr. Alfred Ross for the sum of Tls. 50 as balance due for obtaining a compradore with Tls. 1,500. According to the terms of agreement the plaintiff claimed that he was to receive 5 per cent as commission on the amount.

This case, adjourned from the preceding day, was resumed, Mr. Bidouac appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ellis appearing for the defendant.

Mr. Bidouac said that last August plaintiff was requested by the manager of the London Reform Drug Store to engage a compradore for the business, who would provide funds for the use of the business. Plaintiff was to receive 5 per cent commission of the amount which the compradore should provide for the use of the business. Plaintiff secured a compradore, who entered into a written agreement, under which he contracted to provide Tls. 1,500 for the use of the business. When the compradore commenced his duties he paid in Tls. 50, on which the then manager paid plaintiff Tls. 25 commission. Shortly after that the then business manager left the store, and immediately after he left the compradore paid in the remaining Tls. 1,000, on which plaintiff had not received, any commission. Plaintiff was now suing for Tls. 50, being 5 per cent commission on that amount. There was not a written agreement about this commission, only a verbal one between the then manager and plaintiff.

Zia Hong-fah said he was formerly employed by Butterfield and Swire. He was now at the French Bank. In August last witness was asked by the manager of the London Drug Store to get him a compradore. Witness first took along a compradore who was not accepted, and then took along another who was. The manager promised to pay witness 5 per cent commission on the compradore's cash deposit of Tls. 1,500. It was first settled at Tls. 3,000, but as that was too much it was reduced. The compradore was engaged and witness was witness to the agreement. The agreement was for one year. At the end of August Tls. 500 was paid by the compradore, the remaining Tls. 1,000 being paid in October. Witness received Tls. 25 commission on the sum of Tls. 500; the commission was paid to him by cheque. Witness had not yet received his commission on the Tls. 1,000, which commission he now claimed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—The compradore was not coming to give evidence. The Tls. 500 was paid in two instalments of Tls. 200 and Tls. 300 in the presence of witness. They were paid to Mr. Alexander. The Tls. 1,000 was also paid in his presence to Mr. Alexander. Witness did not know how these sums were entered in defendant's books. The compradore made entries in his books, which witness had seen. Witness sent a letter dated the 10th of February to Mr. Ross, to which he received a reply (identified letter and copy of reply).

Mr. Ellis said he had to admit that \$50 was due subject to his Honour's decision as to whether Alexander had authority.

Continuing witness said that he did not call in reply to defendant's letter, but he sent a letter. (Letter produced.) If Tls. 1,500 was not paid into the firm the compradore had Tls. 500 of his own in his office with which to meet current expenses. When the Tls. 1,000 was handed over a receipt was given, but as the Tls. 500 was kept in the office for current expenses there was no receipt for it. Witness had not asked the compradore for the receipts. The manager promised witness 5 per cent commission on Tls. 1,500, the amount the compradore had to put in.

Mr. Bidouac submitted that in a leading case at home it had been decided that brokers were entitled to their commission whether the principals carried out their agreement or not.

His Honour said that depended on the agreement as to commission. If the defendant agreed to pay commission on Tls. 1,500, then plaintiff would be entitled to it, but the agreement might have been to pay commission only on the amount got out of the compradore.

Witness said the agreement was for 5 per cent commission on the amount actually paid in by the compradore.

His Honour remarked that it would not be difficult to ascertain the amount paid in by the compradore, as a certified statement had been prepared by an auditor. He understood that it was admitted by defendant that \$1,686.69 was paid in by the compradore.

Mr. Ellis admitted that Tls. 1,000 and \$300 odd had been paid in.

E. C. Alexander said he was defendant's manager until the 20th of November last. As manager he entered into an agreement with the shroff, who was to receive 5 per cent of the amount stated in the compradore's agreement, when a portion was paid over, and witness was satisfied that the balance was at the compradore's disposal. Witness was satisfied when he saw the compradore's Bank book, and he drew orders on the compradore from time to time as he required money. The agreement was for Tls. 3,000, which amount was cancelled and reduced to Tls. 1,500. Witness was satisfied about three weeks before leaving the store that the compradore

had the balance of the Tls. 1,500 at his disposal. Some weeks elapsed between the first and second payments of Tls. 500. In the original agreement it was stipulated that the compradore should pay in Tls. 2,000 in cash and keep Tls. 1,000 for current expenses. When the second Tls. 500 was paid in witness could have drawn on the compradore for the whole of the Tls. 500 which he was keeping for current expenses. In August witness knew that the compradore had not Tls. 1,500 in his possession, but before he left the store he was satisfied that the compradore had the whole of the amount at the store's disposal. When plaintiff came round and asked for the rest of his commission, witness told him that he had had some trouble with Mr. Ross and that until it was settled he could not make any payments. Witness used about \$300 of the Tls. 500 remaining in the compradore's hands. Perhaps plaintiff should have been paid his commission before any of the money was spent. Plaintiff did not come and ask for the rest of his commission until just at the time the trouble between witness and Mr. Ross arose. Witness never thought at that time that the trouble would result in arbitration between himself and Mr. Ross.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—Witness did not have a written agreement with plaintiff, because he did not consider it necessary. Witness could not remember whether he had told Mr. Ross of the arrangement. In October witness had a certain amount of money at his disposal, according to the books the whole of Tls. 1,500. There were some wages due to the compradore. In the arbitration with Mr. Ross witness said that he was hard pressed for money and very cramped. Witness had heard plaintiff state that the Tls. 500 was paid in two instalments. That was true; he received two native orders. Witness would not be surprised to hear the books showed three instalments as they were incorrectly kept. He would not be surprised at the books showing anything. Witness knew Mr. Leake made an examination of the books, in which witness assisted him (identified balance sheet). So far as witness knew he did not mention this matter to Mr. Leake, as he was so worried at the time. Plaintiff came to see witness at his house once or twice about his commission, and witness had told him that he was now out of the firm and it had nothing to do with him.

By the Court—There was no question of this compradore leaving before witness left the firm. Mr. Ross did not help witness to get the compradore, but told him to make his own arrangements.

Mr. Ellis then addressed the Court on behalf of his client. He contended that the verbal arrangement was only to pay plaintiff commission on any amount received from the compradore.

After hearing Mr. Ellis, his Honour said he would not require to hear any evidence for the defence.

Mr. Bidoulec contended that the whole of the Tls. 1,500 was actually advanced to the store, as Tls. 1,000 were handed over in cash and the remaining Tls. 500 were at the disposal of the business, though remaining in the compradore's hands for current expenses. He submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to the Tls. 50 he claimed.

Plaintiff, recalled, admitted that he took out a summons before he received a reply from the defendant.

His Honour summed up the case, and said that he had heard the evidence of the plaintiff and another witness. The question he had to decide was whether the commission was to be paid on the money actually advanced, or on the sum of Tls. 1,500, and in deciding this he had to take the statement of the plaintiff rather than of the other witness. The plaintiff had stated that he was to receive commission only on the actual amount paid in by the

compradore. His Honour was obliged to take his statement, and under the circumstances of the case, knowing, as he did, more than had been said in Court owing to his having sat as arbitrator between Messrs. Ross and Alexander, he had come to the conclusion that the agreement was for 5 per cent of the actual amount paid in. He would therefore give judgment for plaintiff for \$51. Defendant had offered plaintiff \$50 before the case came on, and had he done so a little earlier he would have awarded costs to defendant. As it would he would make no order as to costs.

Mr. Bidoulec protested that the \$50 had not been paid into Court.

His Honour said that he liked defendant might have taken a much stronger view and claimed that the commission was really a private arrangement between Mr. Alexander and the plaintiff. The former had stated in his evidence that Mr. Ross had absolutely refused to have anything to do with engaging a compradore, and at the time the present compradore was engaged, Mr. Alexander had more interest in the maintenance of this business than Mr. Ross had.

H. M. POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 17th February.

Before J. C. E. DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Police Magistrate.

R. v. J. A. CHANDLER.

J. A. Chandler, chief gaoler of H.B.M.'s Gaol, was summoned by an amah named Chu Tsa-tsze, charged with beating and assaulting her.

Complainant stated that she left defendant's employ on the 2nd day of the 1st moon (5th Feb.) on account of his striking her. The first time defendant assaulted her was when his baby was crying. He hit her twice on the head, kicked her, then locked her up in a cell for four hours and then sent her to the Police Station. The second time he assaulted her was when she asked for her wages. He refused to pay her. She entered his employ on the 7th day of the 12th moon (12th Jan.). She asked for her money on the 2nd day of the 1st moon as she wanted to buy some chow, and she was not allowed to leave the house to borrow money from her friends. When on the advice of the Court she went to ask for her money she was struck again. This was two days previous. She also wished to complain about a cotton quilt of hers which had been destroyed by defendant.

By defendant—Mrs. Chandler paid her her wages when she went on Tuesday. Defendant and the gaol watchman were present.

Defendant said it was no good her calling any witnesses as they were all in defendant's pay.

J. A. Chandler, sworn, said complainant was engaged as his wife's amah from the 7th January. Complainant used obscene language to his wife on the 5th inst, after which she ran through the hall. Witness was in his office; he saw her going out of the gate so he followed her. As soon as she was outside the gate she fell in a heap and cried out in Chinese: "Save my life, save my life." A large crowd collected, so witness found it necessary to blow his whistle and give her in charge. Shortly afterwards he telephoned to Louza station and told the sergeant on duty to release the woman if she would come back to her work. She came back to the gate but refused to come in. After staying there a short time, witness learnt from the warder at the gate, she went away. She wanted her money, which witness refused to pay as it was not due. Witness saw

no more of her until he came to Court. There was no truth whatever in what she said about being locked up or being assaulted. Witness heard that complainant came and got her money from his wife two days previously. He never saw her on that occasion.

Kung Ah-fat stated he was the watchman at the British gaol. He knew complainant. On the 14th inst. about 3.30 p.m. witness saw the amah come to the gaol. He went and told Mrs. Chandler that the amah had come for her wages. Mrs. Chandler ordered a servant to bring down complainant's bedding and she herself paid the amah. The amah then left. Defendant was at this time inside the gaol. Witness did not know of there being any trouble while the amah was in defendant's employ. One day witness saw the amah run out of the gate. Defendant asked her what she was running away for. As soon as she got outside the gate she fell down and cried out for help. A crowd collected. Defendant blew his whistle, and a policeman came and took her in charge. Witness had been at the gaol a year.

On this being read over to complainant, she said the watchman's evidence was false.

His Worship dismissed the summons.

Shanghai, 20th February.

R. v. T. O'DAY.

Thomas O'Day was charged with creating a disturbance and assaulting Mr. J. H. Worth at the Sailors' Home, on the 18th inst.

Det.-Sergt. Bookless stated that he received a telephone message at 10 o'clock on the 18th inst. from Mr. Worth, who said that he wanted a foreign policeman to come along to the Sailor's Home, as there was a disturbance there. Witness went along in company with P. C. Young, and when they got to the Home Mr. Worth handed over accused. Prisoner was then under the influence of liquor.

J. H. Worth, sworn, stated that he was superintendent of the Sailors' Home. Accused had been staying there for about a week and had been a constant source of trouble all along. On Tuesday last he created a disturbance and had to be taken away by the police. He came back and promised to behave himself. On Saturday, as things were no better, witness told him to leave. Accused then began abusing him in abominable language. Witness told him he had better go away quietly, and accused thereupon threw a bit of bread at witness, cutting him on the face. This was the first time for seven years that witness had had to charge a man, but when there were nineteen other men in the house he could not allow this sort of thing to pass unnoticed. Witness therefore telephoned to Wayside and had prisoner removed.

Accused said that he was from the str. Powderham and was going to be sent home.

Mr. Worth said accused would be sent away as soon as a ship could be found for him. Witness would pay his board for him somewhere else until he could find a ship.

Accused said that he had only received a few dollars of his pay, which he had spent. So long as he was not drunk he would not interfere with anybody.

His Worship dismissed accused with a caution, but said that if he was brought up again he would have to go to gaol while he was waiting for his ship. In the meantime he had better stay at the Hanbury Coffee House or some other place, as Mr. Worth did not wish to have him.

THE U.S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before J. W. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-Consul-General, Acting Judicially, and Messrs. C. W. DOUGLASS and J. E. GIBSON, Assessors.

U. S. PEOPLE V. LEOPOLD ROSTHORN.

The prisoner was charged with obtaining money and goods from Messrs. Liebe, Wulff & Co., of Shanghai, by false pretences, and further with forging the name of George Derby, late U. S. Marshal in Shanghai.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first charge, but not guilty to the charge of forgery.

An affidavit had been filed by C. Liebe, the informant, to the effect that the prisoner, by representing himself to be an employee of the firm of Nichanoff, Pestchanoff and Co. of Hankow and tendering a draft on the said firm, had obtained from Messrs. Liebe, Wulff and Co. the sum of \$128 and goods to the value of \$100.

Mr. Liebe testified that the prisoner was employed by Liebe, Wulff and Co. until the 28th of December, 1904, when he told his employers that he had obtained a remunerative position with Nichanoff, Pestchanoff and Co. and obtained from informant an advance for his passage money. After leaving the employment of Liebe, Wulff and Co. the prisoner sent in orders for goods, and a telegram from witness to the said Hankow firm elicited the information that the prisoner was not employed there.

Mr. Wulff gave corroborative evidence, and the prisoner admitted the truth of this evidence.

His Honour then produced a certificate, purporting to be signed by George Derby, and certifying to the prisoner's employment by and ability in the service of "The Great Electric Factory in London."

Mr. George Derby gave evidence that the signature to the certificate was not written by him and was a forgery.

Mr. Engelbracht, acting U. S. Marshal, deposed to finding the paper in the prisoner's pocket book.

The prisoner denied all knowledge of the forged certificate and made a statement as to his nationality and registration as an American citizen.

His Honour stated that there were other charges against the prisoner and further remanded the case until 10 a.m. on the 23rd instant.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 17th February.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

A Dishonest Policeman.

An ex-constable was charged with stealing from a Russian complainant a one-hundred rouble note, about 2.30 a.m. on the 15th instant.—Inspector Bourke said that about 2.30 a.m. on the 15th instant, the defendant brought to the Station a drunken Russian, whom he had found in a helpless condition in Wuchang Road. The Russian was locked up and the defendant returned to his beat. Later he told native P.C. 756, on the next beat, that he had found a bank note for 100 roubles and would give P.C. 756 half if he would keep his mouth shut. P.C. 756 mentioned the

matter to the native patrol sergeant, who in turn reported the matter to Sergeant Fitzgibbon. When the defendant returned from his beat, he was asked about the note, but denied that he had found one. He said he only picked up a piece of paper which he had afterwards thrown away. He was then searched and the bank-note was found on his person. The Russian who was brought in drunk was questioned as to the money he had in his possession when arrested, and he said that he had then a note for 100 roubles, which was now missing. He identified the note found on the defendant as his property.—Evidence was given by Sergeant Fitzgibbon, native sergeant 222, and native P.C. 756, and the Court sentenced the defendant to 18 months' imprisonment, with 250 blows at the commencement and 250 blows at the expiration of the sentence.

Alleged Arson.

A shop assistant was charged with wilfully attempting to set fire to a house, No. 590, North Soochow Road, at 8.15 p.m. on the 15th instant, by pouring kerosene oil on it and setting fire to same, to the danger of life and property.—A shopkeeper was also charged with conspiring with the first-mentioned prisoner, to set the said shop on fire with intent to defraud the insurance company.—Inspector Chilvers said that the prisoners had a wine shop in North Soochow Road next to which was an iron shop. At 8.15 on the 15th instant an apprentice of the iron shop was washing his hands, when he heard a noise as though the partition between the two shops was being broken. He looked in the direction from which the noise came, and saw some kerosene being poured through the partition and immediately afterwards a light was applied. The apprentice then seized his bowl of water and extinguished the fire. He also noticed, through the partition, the first prisoner running downstairs. The apprentice told another employee of the iron shop what had happened, and they had the first prisoner arrested. At the Station the latter said that he had tried to set the shop on fire according to his master's instructions. As a result of this statement a warrant was applied for for the arrest of the master. Inspector Chilvers said he did not think it was true that the master had told the first prisoner to set the shop on fire. The contents of the shop were insured for Tls. 1,000 and there were six joint owners. This would mean that if the place were burnt down the second prisoner would only get about Tls. 150 as his share. Further, the goods on the premises were worth about Tls. 600, and the shop had made a profit of about \$300 during the last year.—After hearing the witness for the prosecution, the Court decided to remand the case for further evidence.

The Servant Trouble.

Mrs. W. V. Carmichael prosecuted a house-boy for leaving her employ at 41, Avenue Paul Brunat, on the 14th instant, without giving notice. She also charged the defendant with stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at \$5, between the 1st and 14th instant.—Mrs. Carmichael said the boy had been in her service for three years, and during the time he had been in her employ several things had been stolen, the coolies being suspected of the thefts. At China New Year the defendant asked for leave of absence in order to take a small boy to the hospital. Witness gave him leave and also gave him a chit to the hospital. The defendant did not return to his employment after that day. When his boxes were searched, some clothing, the property of Mr. Carmichael, was found therein.—The defendant was sentenced to 200 blows and two months' imprisonment.

Shanghai, 20th February.

Before Mr. HUANG HSUEN (Magistrate) and Mr. B. TWYMAN (British Assessor).

The Sampan Trust.

A Pootung loafer was charged with forcibly taking a Municipal ferry-boat license from a native complainant at 10 a.m. on the 2nd instant; also with assaulting the complainant at the same time and place, and attempting to extort the sum of \$20 from him, on the pretext of allowing him to resume his work as a ferry-boatman.—Inspector Mellows gave the prisoner a bad character, and said he had been five times previously charged before the Pootung Magistrate, but seemed to have some influence on that side of the river, which enabled him to escape serious punishment.—The prisoner was examined by the Magistrate at some length, and was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 500 blows, 250 of which were to be administered at the commencement of the sentence and 250 at the expiration.

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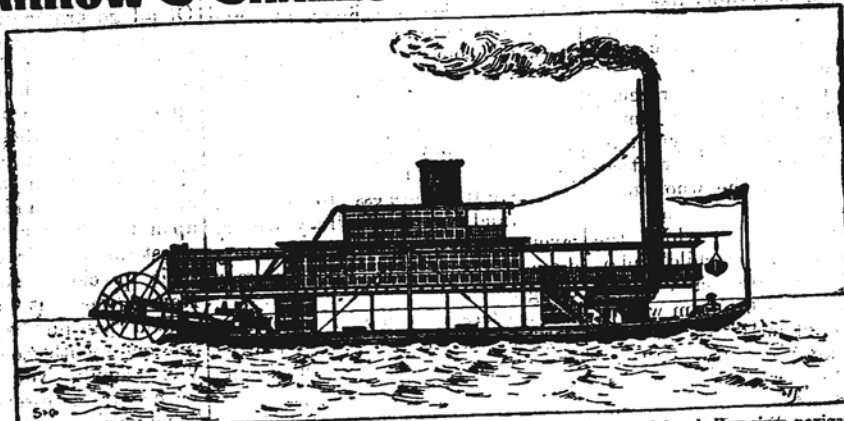
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WHO IS TO BLAME?

24th February.

OUT of several burning questions agitating Russia at the present moment, one of the most frequently asked is that we have selected above, "Who is to blame for the war and the present humiliation caused by it?" Perhaps it is fortunate for the Russian Government that its people are to the extent of some eighty per cent grossly illiterate. Were there the same general intelligence that is the national characteristic across the border in Germany, it would have been impossible by any means to quiet the clamour that would have arisen long before this time. But as things are in Czarland, one of the great classes of society is too deeply interested in the continuance of the present régime to make any stir another is too deeply sunk in ignorance, poverty, and indifference to care much about what happens, and the third is numerically too small to overcome the deadly enmity of the first or effectually stir the inertia of the second. In a word, the educated classes of Russia apart from that great section of them which lives and moves and has its being in Czardom, are too small to hope as yet to cope with the organised forces of the autocracy, and too few to rouse to the sticking point the downtrodden millions who suffer like dumb beasts because they seem to think that God and the Government created them so to do.

The outbursts which have recently alarmed the Russian Government are but the ebullient symptoms of a ferment that will eventually descend through the whole mass of the Russian proletariat and cause an upheaval to which the French Revolution was child's play, unless relief is speedily found for the ever-increasing pressure from within. "Who is to blame?" is at the moment mainly the angry outcry of the educated few, the university professors, teachers, students, and professions generally. By and by it will be the roar of the multitude. We in England, have an answer to the query ready in an instant: It is no new one with us, and the reply has become almost stereotyped: "It is the fault of the system." But when

passions are aroused such a begging of the question is unsatisfying. The sacrifice of a system is altogether too mild in its symbolism. There must be a victim, perhaps more than one. Who is he to be in the present instance? Here in the Far East we have been prone to lay most of the blame for the conception, beginning, and end of the present fiasco on the much-acclaimed Viceroy of the Far East, Alexeieff. Popular condemnation has been his for months, forgetting perhaps that he was only authorised to carry out in the East the plan of action laid down for him at home. By whom? Probably the Grand Dukes, who, as "Truth" tells us, and as history has shown, are so dangerous a curse to Russia and to the world at large. On them, therefore, should be laid the burden of the initiative. That Alexeieff began in error, continued in error, and ended in error is now so evident that none need try to demonstrate it, but that he was instigated and egged on by the expansionist party at home is equally certain, and indeed the condemnation by those in Russia most likely to know of these very men shows that Russians themselves are keen to award blame to those who deserve it.

With the Grand Dukes there stand arraigned the greater part of the bureaucrats whose lives depend upon the continuance of despotism. These hirelings of tyranny know full well what is in store for them should democracy come into power. The terror of their prototypes in Paris so vividly portrayed by Dickens in the "Tale of Two Cities," is theirs. To a man they will fight for the support of the present régime until they see it is useless to fight any longer, and then, they will try to curry favour with whatever momentary dictator a successful upheaval may bring forth.

But there is a higher defendant than the bureaucrat, a higher even than the highest Grand Duke, who has to answer for his share in the present difficulties of his country—the Czar himself, the part author of his own misfortunes. It has been the fashion to represent the Czar as at once weak and well-meaning. It is a dangerous combination at the best of times; it is fatal in a crisis. Alexeieff is said to defend himself

from the accusation of being unprepared by declaring that when things looked their worst he received a telegram from St. Petersburg explicitly assuring him that there would be no war, and it is suggested that the Czar is responsible for sending it. This is one of those stories for whose final corroboration we may have to wait for years. Another of the same kind tells that in reply to a warning letter (or probably telegram) from the Kaiser before war had actually broken out, the Czar replied that steps had been taken to render Russian success certain. Each of these may be taken as a set-off against the other, but the grave fact remains that the Czar is of all men the one who should have been the best-informed respecting the real state of affairs in the Far East. His papers are not censored, his library is unrestricted, his sources of information as wide as anybody's in the world, and yet he allowed his unprepared country to rush headlong to destruction in an unjust quarrel. Now, as his people begin to call him to account, he leans once more on that broken reed "Divine Right!" He will permit no radical modification of the system which has brought him and his country to the present pass, but muttering the old incantations tries to meet new difficulties with worn-out weapons. Of all governments with which for his many sins unfortunate man has been cursed, by far the worst has been that which has most nearly approached to theocracy. The nearer divinity, the farther from God. We have seen it in our own history. Never was the divine right of Kings more fluently and piously insisted upon than under the rule of that priest-ridden pair of Charleses and their precious successor, James. Never was it more earnestly upheld than just before the close of the eighteenth century in France. Vox populi, vox dei, may be a concentrated essence of democratic belief needing at times a little water and perhaps a pinch of salt, but it is far closer to the truth than any imperialist motto ever conceived, and we still hope to see belief in it more widespread in Russia. The more the Czar takes his people into his confidence the greater will be their

regard for him and the less likely will it be that he can ever be brought before the bar of public opinion again as he is now.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"North-China Daily News"
Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE WAR.

JAPAN'S WAR FUND.

Tokio, 23rd February.
The fourth series of exchequer bonds, for one hundred million yen, will be shortly issued. The issue price is 90 yen, the interest 6 per cent, and the period for repayment, seven years.—*Our own correspondent.*

WAR SUPPLIES FOR THE BALTIC FLEET.

London, via Bombay, 23rd February.
A French steamer has landed a quantity of stores and dynamite for the Russians, principally at Djibutli and at Diego Suarez.—*Reuter.*

THE VISIONS OF PEACE.

London, via Bombay, 23rd February.
Japanese bonds rose $1\frac{1}{2}$ upon the peace reports. It appears certain that Russia has not actually proposed any terms, but yesterday's telegram is regarded as reflecting the views of the increasingly influential peace party.—*Reuter.*

BARON SUYEMATSU'S VIEWS.

London via Bombay, 23rd February.
Baron Suyematsu pronounces the terms preposterous, and considers that they would leave Russia the gainer by the war.—*Reuter.*

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ARMADA.

Osaka, 23rd February.
A London telegram received here says that the Third Baltic Squadron has passed the Sound. The vessels are of an obsolete type, and are great coal-consumers.—*Special service.*

GENERAL NEWS.

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE ENQUIRY.

London via Bombay, 23rd February.
The North Sea Commission has completed its report.—*Reuter.*

Later.
The papers generally are surprised and disappointed at the finding of the North Sea Commission, which does not discuss the question of the presence or absence of torpedo-boats, but declares that Admiral Rozhdiestvensky might have legitimately believed that his squadron was endangered, and that he was entitled in the circumstances to act as he did. It takes note of Russia's undertaking to indemnify the victims.

The papers describe this as a diplomatic victory for Russia.—*Reuter.*

THE TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

London via Bombay, 23rd February.
A laconic telegram from Baku states that all the offices are closed, and the streets filled with corpses.—*Reuter.*

Later.
Owing to the railway strikes, Poland is cut off from Germany and Austria. The terminus of the Vienna railway at Warsaw is occupied by troops.—*Reuter.*

Osaka, 23rd February.
One hundred and fifty of the Warsaw strikers have been shot, and several hanged.—*Special service.*

THE UNEASINESS IN THE BALKANS.

London, 23rd February.
Reuter learns that Lord Lansdowne has submitted to some of the Powers a scheme for the government of Macedonia by a European Commission, which will introduce reforms into the country, the Porte retaining its right to appoint the Governor-General.—*Exclusive service.*

Osaka, 23rd February.
A telegram from Vienna received to-day says that since the news of the fall of Port Arthur reached the Balkans, unusual signs of activity have been noticeable there.

Bulgaria and Serbia are especially excited, and the anti-Slav movement is increasing daily.

Turkey also, taking advantage of Russia's difficulties, is preparing to extend her influence over the Balkans, and from this cause new complications are expected to arise.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, however, is adopting an attitude of precaution, being determined to keep the peace in the Near East.—*Special service.*

THE FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME AND THE DEFENCE OF INDO-CHINA.

London, via Bombay, 23rd February.
The French Minister of Marine has announced in the Chamber the proposed new naval programme.

It includes the construction of twenty-four large men-of-war, involving an annual expenditure of £4,750,000 sterling till 1917.

Two naval bases would be established in Indo-China, and a second dock at Saigon is essential.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
"OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)
(Special Cable Service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 23rd February.
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" learns from Cairo, that Mr. Lewis Nixon, of the well-known American Docks, has stated there, that he will build fifty torpedo-boats for account of the Russian Government at Sebastopol. He intends to bring the ready-made material for ten of these boats from the United States, while the other forty will be built entirely at Sebastopol, although by American workmen. All these boats will have afterwards to be again taken to pieces and shipped to the Amur River.

Nothing is known here about the peace negotiations which are mentioned by Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent. It is, however, ascertained that the warlike ardour is apparently dwindling down, even amongst the higher Russian officers.

The third Russian squadron consists of two battleships, three armoured cruisers, and five other ships. It has made the journey through the Great Belt without hindrance, and is now anchored off Skagen, where it is taking in provisions and coal.

At the interview between the Czar and Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia at Tsarskoe Selo the question, whether the near future will bring about peace or whether the war will be continued, has not been discussed.

The strike of the railway labourers in Russia is spreading. The general strike has now spread to the rural communities.

The Italian Government has resolved to withdraw the substance of its forces from China. An order has been issued, according to which the occupation detachment, now in the Province of Chihli, will embark for home during the month of May, with exception of three hundred sailors, who will remain for the protection of the Italian Legation, and a small mounted escort for the Minister. The Italian squadron will also be recalled, only one or two cruisers remaining in the East-Asiatic waters.

Admiral Biensaimé declared in the French Chamber that the German Navy was typical.

The following telegram is from the "Kobe Chronicle":—

London, 14th February.

Four thousand Reservists at Bologna (in the province of Tver) who have revolted are being starved into submission by the Russian authorities.

At Kieff the troops have fired on an assembly of twelve thousand disaffected citizens.

In view of the persistent rumours regarding the prospects of peace, the price of Japanese bonds shows a steady rise. The new Five per cents (? Six per cents) are to-day quoted at £97 15s, [These bonds were floated at £92.]

The German cruiser Thetis left Shanghai yesterday.

The str. Adour, Borneo, and Kintuck arrived home on the 20th instant.

The French gunboat Kersaint left Shanghai for Chemulpo yesterday.

The str. Prinz Heinrich passed the Suez Canal outwards on the 20th instant.

The str. Benvenue and Hector passed the Suez Canal homewards on the 20th instant.

The R. M. S. Empress of China left Vancouver for Yokohama on Tuesday forenoon, the 21st instant.

"OLD HEIDELBERG" was a notable step in the progress of the A. D. C., and the forthcoming performance of "Monsieur Beaucaire," the play in which Mr. Lewis Waller made such a success at home, promises to be still another step in advance. It is being produced with a very strong cast, and with the most liberal attention to scenery, dresses, and decorations, and the rehearsals which are being actively carried on indicate that it will be one of the finest amateur performances ever given here.

On Friday last the boatswain of the sailing vessel Atlas returned to the ship in an intoxicated condition, and during a dispute with the second mate, drew a knife and stabbed the latter in the back the point of the knife penetrating lungs. The injured man was taken to the General Hospital, where his wound was dressed. The injury was not of a serious nature and the wounded man will soon be well again if there are no complications. The boatswain was placed in irons and will be brought before the American Consul shortly.

The 25th number of "The Eastern Sketch," published yesterday, has a large portrait of our last Chief Justice, two very well-drawn pictures by "L." and an exceedingly crude but vivid drawing entitled "Wanchoi Riosha?" "H. H.'s" cartoon, which displays the inextinguishable virtue of our contemporary, is an excellent one; local artists have been well supplied lately with Russian material, to fill their note-books. There is not very much to be said for the full-page picture "Stocks," and the sketches on the last page are more quaint than beautiful.

It is with great regret that we read of the death in Tibet of Mr. Francis H. Nichols. A very able journalist, and a man of excellent manners and address, he came out to China after the Boxer troubles to report on the distribution of the American fund for the relief of the famine in the north, one result of his mission being one of the most delightful books ever written about travel in China, "Through Hidden Shensi." He visited Shanghai again not long ago on his way overland to Tibet, having made up his mind to get into Lhasa, and this adventure has cost him his life. All who knew him must join in the regret felt at his melancholy death.

We have received Hongkong papers to the 11th inst.—Mr. J. W. Jameson of the Hongkong Salvage Syndicate, has chartered the s. s. "Hanoi" in which he is going to try and refloat the French cruiser Sully.—The rice harvest in Kuangsi this year has been a most abundant one, being in some places double the average.

In an advertisement, the Danish Consul, Mr. Raaschou, invites his countrymen to contribute to a monument and a fund to be devoted to scientific purposes, in memory of the late Professor Finsen, to whose self-sacrificing efforts the Light Cure of Lupus is due. He died a young man, from heart disease, the proper treatment of which required a rest which he would not allow himself. There will doubtless be others besides his own countrymen, especially among his colleagues, who would like to contribute to a memorial to this hero of one of the victories of Peace, and Mr. Raaschou will be glad to receive any contribution to the movement or to the scientific fund which will bear the name of Finsen.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Yokohama to the 17th, Tokio the 18th, Kobe the 19th, and Nagasaki the 21st inst.—A Japanese staff officer reports that the Russian front on the Shalio is now 75 miles in length and that it is impossible for the Russians to assume the offensive. The Russian losses in the battle of Heikoutai are now estimated at 12,000.—There was marked activity in the import market at Yokohama, due to the belief that peace is not far off.—Experts report that most of the Russian ships at Port Arthur can be raised and used. The fact that the vessels were sunk at the time made it impossible to blow them up thoroughly before the surrender.—The total number of lives lost by the sinking of the Natorigawa Maru at Osaka was 114, including 17 of the crew.—The Japanese Government is now erecting briquette-making machinery which will enable the navy to use Japan in place of Cardiff coal.—The pending battle in the valleys of the Sha and the Hun will be the decisive fight of the campaign, and it is estimated that something like a million men will be engaged.—The Emperor and Empress have given ¥2,500 to the fund to relieve the famine-stricken Lochooans.—The steamers Wyefield and Burma have been condemned.—One of the oldest foreign residents of Yokohama, Mr. Fritz von Well, who came to Japan in 1863, has died there on the 10th in his 61st year.—The German steamer Marie Jebsen has been sold to the Chuyetsu Kaisha Kaisha and renamed Gayo Maru.—General Kanlbars has been transferred to the command of the second Russian army, and General Bilderling succeeds him in command of the third army.—It is expected that the Varyag, at Chemulpo, will be refloated in March.—The appeal of Mr. H. B. Collins, has been rejected, and his sentence of eleven years' penal servitude has been confirmed.—The work of refloating the Russian men-of-war at Port Arthur will soon be started.—Captain Moses of the N. Y. K. S. Yawata Maru has been appointed to the command of the company's new and largest steamer, Tango Maru.—The K. A. S. Co.'s Manchuria has been repaired the Kwanto Maru; the G. E. R. Co.'s Manchuria, Manahy Maru; and the Fuping Chosen Maru.

In July of the last year complaint was laid by a Mrs. Goldenberg that a Spanish subject named Ramon Lukes had obtained from her the sum of \$500 by means of fraud. Lukes then avoided arrest by taking steamer for Nagasaki, where he has resided until last week. On Saturday Detective-sergeant Vaughan heard that Lukes had returned to Shanghai and obtained a warrant for his arrest. The prisoner was arrested at the house of Mr. Crowell, Miller Road, and taken before Mr. Castilho, the Spanish Consul, yesterday morning. There Mrs. Goldenberg expressed her intention of prosecuting Lukes, who was remanded until Monday morning. The prisoner was allowed bail, Mr. Crowell giving a guarantee that Lukes would appear to answer the charge on Monday, and in the meantime he might be able to find \$500 with which to repay Mrs. Goldenberg the money obtained from her.

The following extract from the "Engineer" on "The Draught of Moving Steamers" is of interest in connection with the proposed improvement of the Huangpu.—Investigations made by the Government engineers in charge of the harbour improvements at New York indicate that steamers in motion in channels where there is only a small space between the keel and the bottom, have a greater draught than when at rest in still water. Numerous cases have been reported of ships touching bottom lightly in the deep ship channels of the lower bay, where investigation has failed to show any shoaling. Levels were taken, sighted on marks made on various large ocean liners when lying at their piers before sailing, and again when going down the bay at full speed. With all allowance for errors and inaccuracies, the general result is to show an increased draught at full speed. The maximum readings showed an increase of 4 ft. aft on a ship 560 ft. long, and an increase of 3 ft. forward on a ship 580 ft. long. The amount of this "squatting" is a direct function of the speed and an inverse function of the depth of water beneath the keel. The White Star liner Oceanic, outward bound, touched bottom when the channel depth, with tide allowance, was 33 ft. Her draught at the pier was 30 ft., and she was making about 18 miles an hour, which would give a "squat" of 3 ft., making the total draught 34 ft. If further observations sustain the deductions arrived at, this will prove to be a very important matter in regard to many harbour improvement works.

THE SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the Town Hall last evening, with but a poor attendance.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Major Little proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, which had already been circulated to members. He commented on the flourishing state of the Association and complimented the Secretary on the care and accuracy with which the accounts had been kept. He referred to the fact that the Association had only one life member at present, but hoped that next year's report would give a better showing. The motion was carried.

There being no new nominations on the Committee, Major Little proposed that the retiring committee be re-elected *en bloc*. This was seconded by Capt. Boisragon and carried.

The Secretary reported that in the absence of Bisley rules governing the point, he had written home inquiring whether sliding wind gauges were permissible in Bisley shooting, and that the Committee were of opinion that the Annual Rifle Meeting should take place as soon after the training as possible, together with the Interport Match, with the concurrence of other ports.

Sergt-Major Rundle proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary for the indefatigable manner in which he had carried out his duties during the year. This was seconded by the Rev. C. E. Darwent and carried.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent inquired whether anything was done to bring the Association to the notice of newcomers to Shanghai; he thought it was very little known.

Major Little stated that members of the Association were recruited mainly from the S.V.C., the Fire Brigade, and the Police, and that it was considered inadvisable to advertise it.

The thanks of the meeting were conveyed to Major Little for occupying the chair, and the meeting closed.

SPORT.

Shooting.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Spoon competitions were shot off yesterday afternoon under fair weather conditions. The light was dull, but good, and a cold wind was blowing. Ranges, 300 and 400 yards. Messrs. Bookless, Wiglesworth, and Parkin won spoons in "B," "C," and "D" Classes respectively. The following are the highest scores:—

"A" CLASS.

	300 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
E. H. Lynch.....	27	33	60
J. Bourke.....	31	29	60

No. Competition.

"B" CLASS.

A. Bookless.....	29	31	60
C. Mills.....	25	32	57
A. Hill.....	22	31	53
T. Mellows.....	24	28	52
J. E. Johnston.....	24	26	50

"C" CLASS.

W. J. Wiglesworth..	21	31	52
A. Pollow.....	22	30	52
B. Dixon.....	26	25	51
F. Payne.....	20	30	50

"D" CLASS.

W. R. Parkin.....	13	29	42
M. Roddick.....	12	24	36
F. P. Fegan.....	18	15	33
C. E. Darwent.....	16	14	30

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 23rd February, 1905.

- 1.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies *bona fide* griffins on the date of entry. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Subscription griffins non-winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

- Mr. Buxey's Invincible Rose (Mr. Hayes) 1
 " G. H. Potts' Tuscan King (Mr. Cumming) 2
 " John Peel's Croomie (Mr. Gresson) 3
 Time, 1 min. 37½ secs.

- 2.—THE GREAT SOUTHERN STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners at this meeting of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lbs.; griffins allowed 5 lbs.; subscription griffins allowed 10 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. One mile.

- Mr. F. B. Marshall's Salem (Mr. Vida) 1
 " Buxey's Coronet Rose (Mr. Hayes) 2
 " G. H. Potts' Scottish King (Mr. Cumming) 3
 Time, 2 mins. 10½ secs.

- 3.—THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Presented by His Excellency Sir Mathew Nathan, F.C.M.G. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Previous winners of one race 7 lbs. extra, of two or more races 10 lbs. extra. Unplaced runners allowed 3 lbs. Entrance \$10. One mile.

- Mr. Buxey's Gem Rose (Mr. Hayes) 1
 " G. H. Potts' Jungle King (Mr. Cumming) 2
 " Paul's Policy (Mr. Moller) 3
 Time, 2 mins. 13½ secs.

- 4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner at this meeting other than subscription griffins 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced runners and jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Entrance \$10. Once Round.

- Mr. John Peel's Zodiac (Mr. Gresson) 1
 " Buxey's Rare Rose (Mr. Hayes) 2
 " Wingard's Algerine (Mr. Moller) 3
 Time, 1 min. 59 secs.

- 5.—THE FLYAWAY STAKES.—Value \$400. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies *bona fide* griffins on date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race 5 lbs. extra; of two races 7 lbs. extra; and three or more races 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$10. Seven furlongs.

- Mr. John Peel's Cotswold (Mr. Gresson) 1
 " G. H. Potts' Norman King (Mr. Cumming) 2
 " Ellis Kadoorie's Cascade (Mr. Vida) 3
 Time, 1 min. 55 secs.

- 6.—THE HARTON STAKES.—Value \$350. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies that have been in the Colony prior to 1st September, 1901, and subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight 10 stone-6 lbs. Previous winners in this meeting barred. Entrance \$10. Three quarters of a mile.

- Mr. E. Owen's Griffon (Mr. Gegg) ... 1
 " Dryadust's Royal (Mr. Vida) ... 2
 " Worley's Spittle (Mr. Hayes) ... 3
 Time, 1 min. 36½ secs.

- 7.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$200 added. Second to receive \$100; and third \$50. For China ponies that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lbs. Three quarters of a mile.

- Mr. John Peel's Polka (Mr. Gresson) 1
 " Johnstone's Border Raider (Owen) 2
 " Ellis Kadoorie's Somali (Mr. Vida) 3
 Time, 1 min. 37 secs.

- 8.—THE HONGKONG STAKES.—Value \$500. Second to receive \$150; and third \$50. A forced entry for China ponies. subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the German Cup 7 lbs. extra; non-winners placed ponies allowed 3 lbs. Unplaced winners allowed 5 lbs. Entrance \$10. One mile and a half.

- Mr. G. H. Potts' Prairie King (Mr. Cumming) 1
 " Smith's Forward (Mr. Gresson) ... 2
 " G. H. Potts' Jungle King (Mr. Vida) 3
 Time, 3 mins. 26½ secs.

- 9.—THE CHAMPION STAKES.—With \$500 added. Second to receive \$250; and third \$100. For China ponies, winners at this meeting only. A forced entry. Entrance \$20. Winners of two races \$0; of three or more races \$50. Weight for inches as per scale. One mile and a quarter.

- Mr. John Peel's Cotswold (Mr. Moller) 1
 " J. H. Lewis's Alladin (Mr. Alderton) 2
 " John Peel's Ard Patrick (Mr. Gresson) 3
 Time, 2 mins. 43½ secs.

- 10.—THE NIL DESPERANDUM STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$5 with \$151 added. Second to receive \$111; and third \$51. For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1904-1905 that have run and not won at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Jockeys who have never had a winning mount allowed 5 lbs. Five furlongs.

- Mr. Carruthers' Black Monday (Mr. Cruikshank) 1
 " A. E. Griffin's Sport Royal (Mr. Alderton) 2
 Sir Matthew Nathan's Ching (Mr. Robertson) 3
 Time, 1 min. 20 secs.

ANALYSIS OF THE RACING.

The following is a complete analysis of the three days racing:—

Jockeys.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. Cumming ...	7	7	2
" Gresson ...	7	4	3
" Hayes ...	4	4	6
" Moller ...	4	2	4
" Vida ...	3	3	3
" Gegg ...	3	1	2
" Alderton ...	1	3	4
" Johnstone ...	1	3	3
" Cruikshank ...	1	0	0
" Leslie ...	0	1	0
" Inglis ...	0	1	0
" Robertson ...	0	0	2
" McKie ...	0	0	1
	31	29	30

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Clarke's

World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of cheap imitations.

OWNERS.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Mr. John Peel ...	8	2	3
" G. H. Potts ...	7	7	3
" Buxey ...	4	5	5
" Wingard ...	3	1	2
" Johnstone ...	1	2	0
" J. H. Lewis ...	1	2	0
" Mumford ...	1	1	1
" F. B. Marshall ...	1	1	0
" E. Owen ...	1	1	0
" Maggie ...	1	0	0
" W. G. Clarke ...	1	0	0
" Macdonald ...	1	0	0
" Carruthers ...	1	0	0
" Smith ...	0	2	0
" Paul ...	0	1	2
" Worthly ...	0	1	2
" Dryasdust ...	0	1	1
" Medico ...	0	1	0
" A. E. Griffin ...	0	1	1
" Ellis Kadoorie ...	0	0	5
Sir M. Nathan ...	0	0	2
Mr. Apear ...	0	0	1
" Moxon ...	0	0	1
" T. G. Forrest ...	0	0	1
	31	29	30

PONIES.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Cotswold ...	4	0	0
Norman King ...	2	2	0
Halifax ...	2	1	1
Prairie King ...	2	1	0
Gem Rose ...	2	0	0
Alladin ...	1	2	0
Jungle King ...	1	1	2
Ard Patrick ...	1	1	1
Mick ...	1	1	1
Ca Canny ...	1	1	0
Salem ...	1	1	0
Grafton ...	1	1	0
Invincible Rose ...	1	0	2
Zodiac ...	1	0	1
Algerine ...	1	0	1
Croome ...	1	0	1
Polka ...	1	0	0
Black Monday ...	1	0	0
Silver Queen Rose ...	1	0	0
Alaska ...	1	0	0
Blackbird ...	1	0	0
Alarm ...	1	0	0
Heather King ...	1	0	0
Highland Chief ...	1	0	0
Rosy Morn Rose ...	0	2	0
Forward ...	0	2	0
Rare Rose ...	0	1	2
Spirit ...	0	1	2
Policy ...	0	1	2
Coronet Rose ...	0	1	1
Sport Royal ...	0	1	1
Scottish King ...	0	1	1
Umbrian King ...	0	1	0
La Marque Rose ...	0	1	0
High Frequency ...	0	1	0
Zodiac ...	0	1	0
Tuscan King ...	0	1	0
Royal ...	0	1	0
Border Raider ...	0	1	0
Cascade ...	0	0	3
Somali ...	0	0	2
Ching ...	0	0	2
Beancake ...	0	0	1
Lanark ...	0	0	1
Cebu ...	0	0	1
Nomination ...	0	0	1
	31	29	30

THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Quite the social event of yesterday was the competitive exhibition at the Masonic Hall arranged by the Shanghai Amateur Photographic Society. It was

the third annual event of its kind, but neither of the preceding displays assumed anything like such ambitious dimensions. We have already given some account of the pictures and to go into further detail would require a column or two of our space. That there should be a certain sameness about the subjects is due to the confined area in which members of the Society must ordinarily work, but there were pleasantly varied examples shown by some of the exhibitors from negatives taken in the homelands or in other parts of China. Then there are so many different processes of printing now-a-days that the neverfailing creek can be made to serve for a dozen different pictures, while of bamboo studies, of junk combinations, and John Chinaman at work, the possibilities are probably unlimited. As we have already said in yesterday's issue, it was a first-rank exhibition and one of which the Society may well feel proud. The community owe thanks to the Committee whose last few days have been occupied with little else but preparation for the great event. Their names include several of the principal prizewinners, but the coincidence merely shown that the affairs of the Society are in exceptionally qualified hands. The judging was done by three gentlemen, non-members of the Society, and the names of the competitors were not disclosed till after the awards had been made. The general sentiment yesterday endorsed their selections. The officers of the Society, who were responsible for the success attained are: President, Dr. Duncan J. Reid; Vice-President, Mr. J. Kerfoot; Committee: the Rev. C. E. Darwent, Dr. A. Moore, Messrs. H. Beck, R. C. Howlett, D. Mennie, J. Mencarini, and E. Wheen, with Mr. J. Hervey Longhurst, hardest worker of all, as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The lighting both by day and night was as good as could be wished except in the case of the lantern slides, always difficult to arrange for inspection. They were placed on ingeniously-contrived stands with white paper background and showed up well by night, with electric lights above them, but were not so easily examinable by day. The loan exhibition included beside some magnificent photographic enlargements sent by prominent photographic firms, notably the Ilford Company, a set of oil paintings kindly lent by the Consul-General for Spain, and some canvases by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, of Flamborough Head.

The Town Band was stationed in the gallery and gave enlivening selections both afternoon and evening.

Just before the exhibition was closed the President briefly reviewed the work of the Society and congratulated the

"The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown i. the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

ADVT.

members on the progress they had made. He specially referred to the endeavours of the Rev. C. E. Darwent and Mr. Longhurst, which had placed the Society on a firm basis.

Mrs. Reid then handed the prizes to the winners announced in yesterday's issue, and also to Messrs. Widler and Chaumont who won the popularity prizes awarded by the votes of the visitors.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Reid proposed by Mr. E. Wheen brought the exhibition to a close.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

24th February.

A Cossack Raid into Neutral Territory.

We translate the following from a private letter written by a Chinese trader at Hainmintun. "On the 1st instant a body of over 1,000 mounted Russians coming from Tiehling, a fortified Russian post forty miles north of Mukden, suddenly entered the town of Fak'umén, which is situated well inside the neutral lines, and forcibly billeted themselves upon the unwilling inhabitants for the night. Hearing, however, of the unwelcome proximity of Hunghutse, the raiders encamped next morning on a neighbouring height for fear of attack by the Hunghutse. The following day (Chinese New Year's Eve) hearing that the Hunghutse were preparing to attack them, the Cossack raiders swooped down upon the unfortunate Fakuménites and carried off everything edible that had been prepared by their victims for the celebration of their New Year festivities. In fact, not a single family or shop in that town escaped the Cossacks, who even went so far as to leave not a single eatable thing behind them when they fled from the approaching Hunghutse. Anything that could not be carried away these ruthless visitors wantonly destroyed.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE GREAT SIEGE.

BY THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE
"Kobe Herald."

Kobe, 11th February.

Operations at Port Arthur reached a climax on New Year's day and within forty-eight hours a condition of affairs reigned within and without the beleaguered fortress which can only be described as an anti-climax. Up to the night of January 1st fighting of the most sanguinary description raged unabated, despite the fact that the Commander-in-Chief of the Fortified District of Port Arthur sent off a letter of capitulation at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The final bombardment began at 10 a.m. on December 31st, when the mines beneath the parapet of Shojusan were blown up, and it continued throughout the day. There was an occasional lull during the night, but the cannonade was re-opened with renewed vigour on the 1st. Everyone expected a quiet day, as preparations for New Year festivities had been made in all the camps, but it soon became evident that General Nogi was determined to follow up his success of the previous day. After five months' terrible work he had

gained possession of the enemy's centre. Within a fortnight three of the strongest positions had been taken—the famous North Fort (East Keikansan) on the night of the 18th December, and Shojusan (Bastion No. 3 of the Russians) on the 31st December—thus giving the besiegers control of the works, seven in all, constituting the enemy's centre. Each of these three forts formed part of the permanent defences, and each had been pronounced impregnable. Each of the forts had successfully withstood three months' bombardments, each had witnessed numerous unsuccessful assaults, each finally yielded when the engineers had blown a way in by means of dynamite. The last day of the year witnessed not only the capture of the westernmost fort of the long eastern line commanding the Suishiyé valley and the road into Port Arthur, but successful assaults on the Chinese wall and the fortified ridge behind. Severe fighting went on all through the night, the Russians still maintaining a stout defence on Bodai (or Outlook Hill), the East Keikan, and other batteries and positions near by. The unmistakable weakening in the artillery fire on the last day of the year was not accompanied by any diminution of musketry work. Nor were the enemy's quick-firers and machine guns any the less active. Returning to camp on the night of the 31st, I wrote:—"The result of the day's observations, so far as R. and I are concerned, is favourable to an early termination of the siege. We both consider that as Niryu and Shoji have been taken, the end of the siege cannot be far off."

THE CAPTURES OF BODAI AND EAST KEIKAN.

No one, however, thought that one more day's active operations would usher in the end. On January 1st the Japanese renewed their attack on Bodai, East Keikan fort, and the batteries on the ridges contiguous to Bodai, and pressed forward so relentlessly that by nightfall their flying sape lined the crests of the hills on either side of Outlook Hill. Repeated attacks and counter-attacks were made until after midnight, by which time the Japanese had won M., N. and Q. (or Kuro-patkin) forts, as well as Bodai—grim and commanding Bodai, the object of months of bloody toil and conflict, the key of the position. During the day too, the Division on the extreme right took the heights of South Kosanyoto, thus cutting the enemy's line of communication with Liaotshan. With Bodai two 6" guns fell into the besiegers' hands. The enemy set fire to the ammunition store before retiring on the second line of defence works. At 2 a.m. on the 2nd a terrific explosion rent the air for miles around and when the smoke and debris had cleared away the East Keikan fort, one of the strongest in the eastern ridge, mounting six guns of heavy calibre and a large number of field pieces, and quick-firers, was nothing but a chaotic mass of masonry and concrete, with there and here a damaged gun.

A strange stillness hung ominously over everything when day dawned on January 2nd, and by 9 o'clock it was known throughout the camp, from the extreme position on the east between Takushan and the sea to the heights on the right overlooking Pigeon Bay (ten miles away), that General Stoessel had asked for terms of capitulation. The Russian Commander-in-Chief's letter, bearing no date, had reached the Japanese outposts south of Suishiyé, shortly after 4 p.m. on January 1st, and the Commander-in-Chief at 8 p.m. The latter agreeing to discuss terms of surrender, a conference was held in the old and now ruined town of Suishiyé on the 2nd, the representatives of the two forces being—for Japan:—Major-General Ijichi, Chief of Staff, Major Yamaoka, Captains Tsuno-I and Ka'suno, Dr. Ariga (Prof. of International Law), Mr. Kawa-

kami (Foreign Office) and Mr. Kamada. For Russia:—Colonel (now Major-General) Reiss, Chief of Staff, Surgeon-General Balashoff, and two other officers. The proceedings were conducted in English, Messrs. Ka-akami and Kamada acting as interpreters, Major Yamaoka assisting.

A VISIT TO SHOJUSAN.

While waiting for the arrival of the commissioners two of us walked up Shojusan. The fort presented a terrible spectacle. After getting through the saps, and trenches, in some places 9 feet high, we entered the moat or ditch by scrambling down the north-western corner of the counterscarp. The first thing to meet our eyes on reaching the bottom was a human foot—just one foot. Under the counterscarp are two loopholed galleries for flanking the ditches. These are (or were before the 11-inch shells tore the place to pieces) connected with the interior of the fort by means of an underground passage built of masonry. The first line of defence consisted of quick-firers and machine guns, the heavy pieces of artillery being placed farther back, about the centre of the fort, in strong concrete emplacements. Behind this again a small tunnel of stone and concrete descends to the galleries in the gorge. These were the living quarters of the garrison. Latterly it was used as a morgue, for, when the Japanese captured the fort, heaps of dead were found there. Before entering the place the lieutenant showing the way warned us that we should find it unpleasant, as his men were still engaged in extricating the dead from the more westerly of the two long galleries in the gorge. Over one hundred corpses in all stages of decomposition had been removed when we passed by. There were two great heaps of dead and the Japanese soldiers, with towels fastened over their nostrils, were still adding to the gruesome piles. Another horrible heap of mangled human remains, more or less naked, met our eyes a little farther on. It was in this tunnel, connecting the terreplein with the galleries in the gorge, that the 160 Russians were for a time entombed when the explosion of the Japanese mines ignited and fired the garrison's stores of dynamite. On leaving the moat we climbed up on to the high ground behind the gorge, whence we had a good view of the supporting fort in the rear the fort which Major-General Nakamura at the head of 2,000 volunteers tried in vain to capture by assault on the night of November 26th. Just across the valley, on the Port Arthur side, I noticed two Russian officers standing out in the open closely scanning the Japanese position, while other Russians could be seen walking about in various places. On our side too, soldiers were moving freely about on the sides of the hills. It was difficult to realise that it was no longer necessary to keep to the trenches and be careful not to expose one's self to view. One expected every moment to hear the "pizz" of a passing bullet or the shriek of an overhead shell.

THE SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS.

Retracing our steps, we reached Suishiyé not long after the conference commenced. The delegates met, I noticed, in the very building, indeed in the very room, where R. and I witnessed the army surgeons at work on the wounded only forty-eight hours before. The house, known to the Chinese as Li Chi Lan, I am told (Plum Tree Cottage), is one of two which have had the rare good fortune to pass unscathed through the fierce bombardments of the past few months. In an open space close by, an extemporised graveyard by the way, the correspondents of the "Daily Mail," "Daily Telegraph," "Times," "Associated Press," "Standard" and "Sphere" were waiting, while half-a-dozen Cosacks were standing in the road at their

horses' heads. At 3 o'clock one of these was hurriedly dispatched with a letter to General Stoessel, followed, half an hour later, by another. One of these missives had reference to a protest lodged by the senior Japanese delegate against any further destruction of property in Port Arthur. The negotiations were of a somewhat protracted nature but an agreement was reached at 4.30 and messages were sent to the respective Commanders-in-Chief advising the conclusion of the negotiations and requesting a cessation of hostilities. Shortly afterwards a telegram from General Stoessel to the Czar was transmitted to St. Petersburg through the Japanese authorities. The terms of the capitulation, briefly, were that the men, women and children and all civilians should be allowed to return to Russia, that all officers should be released on parole and allowed to return home after pledging themselves not to take up arms again during the continuance of the war; that the rank and file should be taken to Japan as prisoners of war; and that all the wounded should be released when convalescent. The soldiers were allowed to take with them their tents and personal effects. At the urgent request of Surgeon-General Balashoff enormous quantities of bandages and medical and surgical supplies were dispatched at once to the captured town. I passed upwards of forty heavily-laden carts conveying Red Cross supplies to the fortress on the following day (3rd Jan.). Estimates given the Japanese delegates on the 2nd placed the number of soldiers and civilians in the place not wounded at 10,000, while the number of wounded was said to be 20,000. These figures were subsequently corrected, as will be seen. The delegates dined together and at 9.45, instructions having been received from the respective Headquarters, the articles of capitulation were signed.

REJOICINGS IN THE JAPANESE ARMY.

The scene on returning to camp that night was one to be remembered. Darkness had set in before we reached the Wolf Range, a good two miles from Headquarters, and the conditions were therefore favourable for the view which there awaited us. Along all the hills which had formed the Russians' central line of defence, along the whole range from Bodai westward, in the encampments at the foot of the hills, bonfires threw a weird light skywards, while ever and anon came distant cries of "Banzai!" rising from hundreds of throats. It was a strange contrast to the unbroken pall of darkness which had so long rested over the hills, to the oppressive stillness which had so long reigned there, save when guns belched forth their deadly fire or searchlights cast their soft grey glare. Long into the night the shouts went on, as camp after camp took up the glad cry of triumph and relief, the men weary of conflict, sick of the dreary, disheartening duties of a long and terrible siege.

One of the conditions of the capitulation was that the two great eastern forts, Antzushan and Itsushan, should be handed over on the afternoon of the 3rd as a guarantee of the due fulfilment of the terms of surrender. We were given to understand that the officers would set out from Suishiyé to take over these forts, and being anxious to witness the ceremony I set out in company with the "Daily Mail" correspondent as soon as we could after leaving Headquarters. On reaching the southern end of the shell-destroyed town, we found a large group of Japanese artillery officers gathered on a knoll, listening to an address by General Tajima. It was then 2.15. Some distance farther on we came to the Japanese advanced line.

A VISIT TO ANTZUSHAN.

Receiving permission from the officer in command there, we pushed on and, after

crossing the narrow river or stream which traverses the valley and finally flows into the harbour of Port Arthur under Paiyushan, made across the fields for far-famed Antzushan. We got a close view of the A. and B. lunettes which were captured by the Japanese in September. A few hundred yards down the road we passed through several lines of wire entanglements with heavy chevaux-de-frise blocking the roadway. Close to these accessory defences we found an extensive earthwork, square in shape, connected with entrenchments extending right across the valley. Within this were numerous soldiers' huts. All that I looked into had stoves and one was fitted up with a telephone. All bore signs of having been very recently evacuated and none were in a condition that induced one to linger. From this point our path led up hill, past a large cemetery, to a large square fort under Antzushan. This fort is connected with a small redoubt on a lower level, mounting two large and several smaller guns. It was the gunners of this work who always searched Shozushan so successfully with shrapnel whenever the besiegers attempted an assault. Under the walls are numerous graves—doubtless of men who have fallen during the siege. Leaving the fort by the southern side—the wall was badly smashed in places—we struck off across the hill to a broad road which ascends the southern face of Antzushan. One of the buildings in the valley below was on fire. Notwithstanding the easy grade of the road we found the climb fairly stiff. Two-thirds of the way up we passed a pumping station. Antzushan consists of two batteries on two different levels, each containing four large 8" Russian breech-loading guns. The western battery is on a somewhat lower level than the eastern. Strong bombproof chambers occupy the spaces between the gun emplacements. In each battery a gun had been put out of action and the concrete had been badly torn up by shell fire in one place. On the eastern battery an extra gun—a 6" Naval gun—had been mounted. Antzushan, contrary to general belief, is not anything like so strong as either Nirysan (Urlung) or Shojusan Fort. Evidence abounded on all sides of the destructive work of the Japanese howitzers. I noticed more than one Japanese 1" shell intact on this hill. From the top of the hill we obtained a fairly good view not only of Itzushan, situated a little to the north-west, but of small Antzushan, on the west. These forts are of somewhat similar type and both are unmissably stronger than Antzushan. Japanese artillerymen were busy at work upon the guns, the fort having been taken over just before we arrived. Returning, we passed between the cemetery and the hills and discovered several more lines of entanglements and trenches there. The cemetery, by the way, would have played an important part had an attempt been made to rush the valley or assault Antzushan, for its western and north-western sides were strongly entrenched. Accommodation for the men had been dug out in the northern side of the trenches. On getting back to quarters in the evening we learnt that R., correspondent of the "Sphere," had accidentally found his way into Port Arthur. Attended by his Chinaman, he had kept to the main road and, after passing a few sentries, found himself in Port Arthur. Unfortunately, just as he was arranging his biroscope, he was excitedly ordered out of the city by a Japanese staff officer whom he had often met before.

A CLIMB UP EAST KEIKANSAN.

On repairing to Headquarters the next day (Jan. 4th) we were informed that no correspondents could any longer go out without an official interpreter in attendance; consequently we were compelled to secure

the kindly services of Mr. Negishi, one of the French interpreters, before our party—consisting of the correspondents of the "Daily Telegraph," "Times," "Daily Mail," and the writer—could safely forth to inspect the last positions won by the gallant and intrepid islanders. Walking up by the direct (what was in old days the most dangerous) road to the Division, we struck straight across the valley (if the sea of billowy hills can be called a valley without giving rise to a false impression) to East Keikansan. In trenches and out of trenches, over low hills and down steep gullies, past encampments and across fields of uncultivated kaoling, we walked, thinking of the scores and hundreds of brave fellows whose course had ended there. We climbed slowly up the hillside, passing lots of dynamite in small pieces and occasionally a hand grenade. A young Japanese friend in attendance picked up one of these dynamite grenades in a moment of very reasonable curiosity and was astonished to find that there was a great deal more force and virulence in his foreign friends' language than in the grenade itself—which had luckily fallen on very soft ground when he threw it down. It was observed that he showed no eagerness to meddle with anything else. The East Keikan fort was a frightful wreck. The entire fort must have been rent in twain from beneath. Masses of concrete lay piled up in inextricable confusion. Enormous blocks of stone, heavy siege guns, gun positions and carriages twisted and torn out of all semblance to their original shape, lay strewn about some of the heaviest pieces being 75 yards away. The fort mounted 6 inch breechloaders and several field guns. Unlike the East Keikansan North Fort, Nirysan, and Shojusan, it was not protected by a ditch. Nevertheless it was an exceedingly strong position. There is a supporting battery just behind and a little to the west, carrying two 6-inch Krupps. One of these was smashed in the breach. We had lunch in that battery and while there heard a terrific report. "One of the 'big babies,'" said one. "Not much," said another, "that's an explosion." We discovered later. Two unfortunate infantrymen had been experimenting with an unexploded 28-centimetre shell (a shell from one of the 'big babies'). Both had the life blown out of them and one poor fellow was nothing but an unrecognisable mass of torn flesh when we saw him half an hour later, while his comrade was lying doubled up, as though asleep. Between the supporting fort just mentioned and Bodai there is more than one position with field and other guns. Bodai itself, the dark cone to which so many thousands have looked for several months as the one great objective, was a battery position. The level space at the top is very limited, barely enough to mount the two 6-inch guns which the Russians had there—on timber emplacements. Beneath the bulks of timber were bomb-proof chambers and ammunition stores, but the place was set fire to by the Russians before they retired and it was still burning when we were there. One of Bodai's guns had its muzzle knocked off during the siege.

THE GALLANT RETENTION OF THE BANRYUS.

Looking down Bodai's crest on to the Chinese Wall, and the traverses beyond connecting with the first line of forts, it seemed difficult to realise that the line had been successfully held so long. And it seemed stranger still that General Nogi's men could have held the two Banryus not only during the last few sickening days of August but throughout September, October, and November. The way in which the men of Kanazawa held East and West Banryu, enfiladed and commanded though they were on three sides, was one of the marvels of the

siege. For weeks they lost from 65 to 100 men there daily, for weeks the two small forts were the object of repeated sorties and counter-attacks, but they never loosened their grip. The positions had been taken after an appalling sacrifice of life, and their dogged retention cost hundreds of lives more, but the Banryus wore the edge of the wedge and in the fullness of time it was driven home. All along the wall there are embayments for rifles and machine-guns and the inner side affords cover to a long line of huts and bomb proofs. West of Bodai are two smaller peaks, each with one gun on it, and between the third hill and an eminence overlooking Nirysan and well behind the Chinese wall, on the southern side of the ridge in fact, there is a powerful battery of big howitzers, 28-centimetres; not one of these guns escaped; each of them showed some trace of Japanese shell fire. The emplacement of the easternmost howitzer presented a sickening sight—the remains of three gunners lay near the gun, bits of human flesh adhered to the gun and carriage and, lying in its cradle, just ready for loading, was a big shell. A Japanese 11-inch had crashed into the gun just as its crew was about to load it—one of the tragedies of the final day of the siege. Wrecks of two or three field-pieces lined the military road behind the ridge. The saps of the besiegers had been thrown forward to the ridge of the dip west of Bodai and in other places not only south of the Chinese wall but right up to the crest of the hills overlooking the old town of Port Arthur.

THE WISDOM OF THE CAPITULATION.

Much has been said on the subject of the capitulation about which it seems pretty certain there will be considerable divergence of opinion for some time to come. My own view—jotted down a few hours after the journey to Bodai and adjacent positions—is that "even if the Russians had not given in, the fortress must have fallen inside of ten days at the outside. The Japanese had pierced the main line of defence both on the extreme right and along the centre and centre-west."

The last important position to visit was Nirysan, or the famous Urlung Fort. We had looked at it long enough from the north, but the idea of entering it by the gorge from the south-east was novel. As we approached our attention was drawn to a large group of officers about a flag-bedecked table or tables in the rear of the fort. One of our number suggested that a celebration of some kind was in progress but I rather pooh-poohed the idea, believing that had there been any intention to celebrate the fall of Nirysan the celebration would have taken place previously.

REFRESHMENTS ON NIRYUSAN.

Fortunately or unfortunately I got separated from my companions here—partly owing to camera work. A picturesque lot of soldiers, with rifles and knapsacks, resting in the ditch behind the masonry galleries, had arrested my attention. It was not an easy matter to scramble down into the gorge, but the ascent on the other side was easier. In climbing up the scarp I met a Colonel, who on seeing me stopped and summoned an orderly. "Now I'm in for it," I thought. "Out of bounds, or if not out of bounds out without a guide and protector." For the Official Interpreter had gone off with the other. However my gloomy foreboding was soon upset, as the orderly's instructions, I found, were to conduct me to the refreshment tables. Evidently the officer aforesaid was one of those gifted individuals who can read a man through and through by a cursory glance at his physiognomy. There I had the good fortune to meet Major-General Hirata of the—Brigade, Lt.-Col.

Yamada,—Regiment, and Lt.-Col. Fukutani,—Regt. They gave me two glasses of capital wine and I drank their health and continued success, coupling with the wish a hope that Niryusan would never again pass under another flag. On excusing myself on the ground that I had a long way to walk back, Lt. Yuwata showed me over the fort, paying particular attention to the place where the mine was exploded. Looking down from the western parapet—where the parapet might, could, or should have been—my mind ran back to a day in November, the 15th, the day a shell dropped and got Captain Shimanouchi and three foreign Military Attachés on Banryusan, shortly after I left them—when, with Captain Yamano, chi of the Engineers and Lieutenants Ota and Hori, I stood in the foremost saps overlooking the western moat of Niryu. Not more than 60 or 70 feet separated the besiegers from the besieged even then, but the stronghold was not taken until six weeks later, after many days and nights of weary work tunnelling solid rock, and hundreds of lives had been sacrificed to the god of war in unsuccessful if not quite fruitless assault.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

23rd February.

Before Sir HERMAN S. WILKINSON,
Chief Justice.

FRIEDRICH SCHWITAL v. THE DALLAS
HORSE REPOSITORY, LD.

Plaintiff's petition stated that by an agreement in writing, dated the 11th September, 1902, between Frederick Dallas, Managing Director of the Dallas Horse Repository, on the one part, and Friedrich Schwital on the other part it was agreed that plaintiff should enter into the services of the said Frederick Dallas on the 1st of January 1903; and serve him for a period of three years from that date, in the capacity of foreman saddler and harness maker and manager and salesman, and as remuneration for such service F. Dallas agreed to pay plaintiff a monthly salary of \$200, and provide him with a furnished living room on the business premises free of charge. Further F. Dallas agreed to pay him during the first year a bonus of 5 per cent, during the second year a bonus of 10 per cent, and during the third year a bonus of 15 per cent upon the net profits of the business under the said agreement. Plaintiff entered F. Dallas's service on the 1st of January 1903 as agreed and continued in that capacity until the following June, when the whole undertaking and business of the said F. Dallas was taken over by the defendant company. Upon the taking over of the business the defendant company agreed to receive and retain plaintiff and the plaintiff agreed to serve the defendant company in the capacity and on the terms of the said agreement, and continued to act in the capacity aforesaid and on the terms of the said agreement until the dismissal hereafter mentioned, and was always and was still ready and willing to continue in the said service during the remainder of the said period of three years, whereof defendant company always had notice. On the 30th day of November 1904 before the expiration of the said term of three years the defendant company, without reasonable cause, dismissed plaintiff from their service and refused to retain him therein for the remainder of the said term. Plaintiff therefore claimed \$2,500

damages, and prayed for costs and such other relief as the Court should see fit.

Defendants denied the allegation that plaintiff continued to act on the terms of the agreement until his dismissal and that he was always, and was now, ready and willing to continue in their service during the remainder of the period of three years. They denied that he was dismissed without reasonable cause, and alleged that plaintiff misconducted himself by wilfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendants. On the 29th Nov., 1904, defendants ordered the plaintiff to attend at the saddlery and harness department of defendant's business on week days from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and on Sundays and holidays from 7 a.m. to noon. Plaintiff refused to obey such orders, stating that he would not work more than eight hours a day on week days, and not at all on Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Wilson (Messrs. Stokes, Platt, and Teesdale) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendants.

Mr. Ellis asked leave to amend his answer to read that plaintiff was ordered to attend at the saddlery department from 7 a.m. to noon on Sundays and add that it was instead of from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. He had given notice to Mr. Wilson of the proposed alteration.

His Lordship granted the application.

Mr. Wilson submitted that defendants, having admitted that plaintiff was dismissed, and having alleged that they had proper grounds for dismissal, ought to begin.

Mr. Ellis said that he denied that plaintiff was wrongfully dismissed and that he was entitled to damages.

His Lordship said that defendants having admitted that plaintiff was dismissed had to justify that dismissal. He did not know, however, whether the onus of opening lay with defendants and he was not aware whether the question of damages was one of nominal damage. Did plaintiff's counsel wish to prove damage?

Mr. Wilson said he would have to prove some damage. The damages would be gathered from the terms of the agreement itself. If wrongful dismissal was proved, then from the terms of the agreement certain damages were bound to follow.

His Lordship remarked that whether the burden of opening lay upon the defendants was another question.

Mr. Ellis submitted that the plaintiff would have to satisfy his Lordship that he had attempted to get employment and failed. There might also be one or two rather important circumstances which his Lordship would want to have proved.

His Lordship said that before he could allow Mr. Ellis to begin he would have to have plaintiff's petition amended so as to show whether the allegations in the answer were correct or not. Under the circumstances Mr. Wilson had better open.

Mr. Wilson said that the plaintiff's case was that that there was no refusal to obey any command, and that plaintiff was always ready to work, but that a proposal was made to him to vary the terms of the agreement, a proposal which he considered unreasonable. With regard to the working on week-days, he said that he would work as he had worked before, but he would not bind himself to work more than he had done.

His Lordship asked for the agreement, which was produced and read.

Mr. Wilson said that defendants admitted this agreement, and that they also

admitted that the business was taken over by the defendant company. There was no question on that point. With regard to working on Sunday he would like to refer his Lordship to 29 Charles II, c.7. He did not wish to raise a defence entirely on that, as his Lordship might say that this was an Act, which although it had never been repealed, was almost obsolete. He merely wished to touch on this Act.

His Lordship asked if counsel argued that the Statute applied here. Could he say that this Statute was one of the Statutes which, under any Order in Council was in force here?

Mr. Wilson said that he did not believe that it was. So far as he knew there was not a single case with regard to working on Sunday. There was one case which mentioned it and that was the case of Jaquet v. Bourra. He relied upon that to the extent that—

His Lordship—It was unreasonable to work during Church hours.

Mr. Wilson stated that Lord Abinger in this case said that a master could not require anything unreasonable, such as working on Sunday, or at midnight. Plaintiff having, for Shanghai, very long hours on all week days, considered it unreasonable to be required to work on Sundays.

His Lordship said that he wanted counsel to give him everything in the nature of law on the subject that he could touch on. His Lordship would just as soon not hear what witness would say until he heard it from him himself. He did not want to have the witness instructed. It was not necessary to address a single judge as fully as if he were addressing a jury.

Mr. Wilson said that he thought His Lordship was fully aware what plaintiff's case was. He proposed to divide it into two heads, Sunday working, and week-day working. With regard to the first he thought it was distinctly unreasonable, and, though he did not press the point, unlawful as well. With regard to the second, plaintiff refused to do more work than he had done all along. He was prepared to carry out his agreement, and he had worked eight hours a day, sometimes more.

Friedrich Schwital, sworn, stated that he was a German subject, and plaintiff in this case. His trade was saddlery and harness maker. He came out in 1899 and was one of the people who established the business of F. A. Rosenbaum. He was in the same firm at home for seven years before they came out here. After three and a half years' service out here with Messrs Rosenbaum he got an engagement with the Dallas Repository to start a saddle and harness factory. He went home to Europe for a change and for this business and then came back and started the business. The business was all right and he received no bad word from the directors until September. Last September he had a letter from the directors asking him something which he could not understand because he had always done his best for the company. (This letter requested him to pay more attention to his business.) Witness wrote to the Chairman of directors, Mr. Sturmann, and asked what he meant by it. (Copy of letter produced but defendants stated they had not seen it before.) This letter asked in what way witness had neglected the business and offered to leave if unsatisfactory on receiving six months' salary. After receiving that letter the Chairman came personally to witness and told him

that the company was satisfied with him, and they talked the matter over and came to a good understanding. Witness's hours were from 7 a.m. until 6.30 p.m. or 7 p.m., and sometimes 7.30 p.m. Witness also worked a few hours on Sundays. During the term of the agreement witness never came to any agreement with regard to the hours he should keep. He only worked on Sundays when it was necessary. If there was anything important required on Sunday witness sent for his Chinese and did it. On the 29th of November in the evening the directors called him before their meeting and asked what were the hours of his contract, and said they wanted him to stay there every Sunday from 7 a.m. to noon. They were satisfied with his week-day hours. Witness explained to the directors that he had long office hours on week-days, and said it was impossible for him to bind himself to work from 7 a.m. to noon every Sunday. The Chairman then asked one of the directors (Mr. Burkhardt) what he thought about it. Mr. Burkhardt said if witness did not want to do this he could go and they would find another man who would. After this the Chairman asked witness if he would do this or go. Witness was so surprised that he could not make up his mind immediately and asked for 24 hours to think over the matter. All the directors were present at this interview. Witness thought over the matter and found that he could not please the directors. He went to the office next morning and told the Chairman that he could only work for eight hours on week days and not on Sundays at all. The Chairman said witness would have to go. When the business was taken over by the limited company witness remained in their employment on the same terms as before. The harness and saddlery business had increased since witness had taken it on. In the first year of his agreement the company took over the business in June and the books were closed in June 1904. Witness said he would work eight hours a day—he meant eight hours besides the tiffin. Sometimes he took an hour for tiffin, sometimes less, and sometimes more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ellis—At Rosenbaum's witness got \$150 a month with free doctor and medicine, and furnished room and a passage home after the third year. There were no proper office hours at Rosenbaum's; the business was always open from 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Witness did not work on Sundays there. When witness joined the Dallas Horse Repository there was not an open shop, and the saddlery department was over a carriage store. Before they got a shop witness worked the following hours on week days:—7 a.m. to 12 noon; 1 p.m. or 1.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. or 6.30 p.m. Witness did not work from 6.30 a.m. to tiffin time on Sundays. He worked on Sundays if the business required it. When witness signed the agreement he was not told anything about work on Sundays. On bank holidays witness worked as on week-days. On race days he worked till noon. (Witness identified a notice of office hours put in by Mr. Ellis.) He first saw it hanging up in his room but nothing was said about it. (This notice said the harness room would be open from 8 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. on week days and from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Sundays. It did not say witness was to be there during those hours; witness did not consider that those hours concerned him. Witness had to open the shop himself. When witness replied to the directors' letter he sent his answer to the Chairman's house. Sunday was not an

important day for witness's business. Witness could not remember selling a saddle on Sunday. He had sold a blanket or some other article occasionally. As he lived on the premises, if he was required it was only necessary to send a boy up to fetch him. At the directors' meeting on the 29th of November the Chairman said witness had not been at his business the last Sunday; witness replied that he was there and could prove it. The Chairman said that on week days the directors wished witness to attend from 7 a.m. until noon. The directors did not wish witness to go for his breakfast at 8.30 as this was an important time for customers. Witness explained to Mr. Stürmann that he thought all the gentlemen who went out riding would be home by 8.30, but if he wanted to alter witness's breakfast time he had nothing against it. Mr. Stürmann also told witness that owing to the increase in the business they wished him to attend on Sundays from 7 a.m. to noon. Witness did not remember Mr. Stürmann telling him that he must simply be there at those hours, not necessarily working, in case anyone required something. Mr. Stürmann said it was to witness's advantage to be present as he got a commission on everything he sold. On the 30th of November witness walked into the office of the company and when he entered Mr. Stürmann was not there. Witness asked the secretary to let him know if Mr. Stürmann came. Witness saw Mr. Stürmann that morning, and told him with reference to the previous evening's conversation that he would not work at all on holidays and Sundays and only eight hours on week-days. Mr. Stürmann said that if witness wanted to do this he must go. In the agreement there was nothing about working on Sundays or holidays. After the Company dismissed witness they offered him a month's salary, i.e. \$200, and \$60 for his room. Witness's accrued salary had been paid to him, and he refused to accept this offer. At the directors' meeting Mr. Burkhardt said that if witness would not work from 7 a.m. to noon on Sundays he would have to go.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Ellis said he had not paid anything into Court.

His Lordship refused to allow Mr. Ellis to ask witness whether in faithfully obeying his instructions he was not bound to work from 7 a.m. to noon on Sundays if ordered to do so.

Re-examined by Mr. Wilson—Witness lived on the premises two months. By holidays witness understood and meant Christian holidays—not whenever the banks closed.

By his Lordship—Witness had not got another position yet. He had done no work since. It was difficult for him to get a position.

CLARK'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

After hearing Mr. Ellis, his Lordship decided that the defendants had called upon plaintiff to work unreasonable hours, and further that he had been unreasonably and improperly dismissed. He assessed the damages at \$2,000 and gave judgment for that amount with costs. (A fuller account of the argument is held over.)

THE U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd February.

Before J. W. DAVIDSON, Esq., Vice-Consul-General, Acting Judicially, and Messrs. C. W. DOUGLASS and J. E. GIBSON, Assessors.

U. S. PEOPLE v. LEOPOLD ROSTHORN.

Leopold Rosthorn was before the Court, remanded from the 21st instant, on charges of obtaining money and goods by false pretences from Messrs. Liebe, Wulff and Co., and forging the name of Mr. George Derby, late U. S. Marshal.

His Honour said that at the last hearing there was mention made of a further charge of stealing, but as nothing further had been heard of it, no steps would be taken in the matter. There was also mention made of a hotel bill at Hankow, but as no attempt had been made by the hotel people to have a representative attend the Court here, or to put a charge in proper form, the charge would not be considered.

Judgment on the charges of false pretences and forgery will be delivered at 10 a.m. on Mouday, the 27th instant.

PASSENGERS.

OUTWARD.

Per str. HUPEH.—For Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson and child. For Swatow—Dr. White.

Per str. NGANKIN.—For Hankow—Messrs. Kumpt, Hirobe and Chidoh. For Kiukiang—Mr. Sullivan. For Nanking—Mr. M. Obata. For Chiukiang—Messrs. Dallas and Limby.

Per str. CHIYUEN.—For Hongkong—Messrs. A. Denny and McVurtie.

Per str. HABAN.—For Pagoda Anchorage—Rev. F. Sanger.

Per str. KIANGKUAN.—For Hankow—Mr. J. B. Bauer.

INWARD.

Per str. SAOHEEN.—From Yokohama—Count Metternich, Messrs. Lockhart and W. L. Hick. From Kobe—Messrs. G. T. Finsch, Grave, A. Thomassen, and Yoshida. From Nagasaki—R. v. and Mrs. G. F. Mosher, Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Roots, Mrs. T. R. Graves, Miss Willey, Capt. A. Hilton Johnson, Messrs. H. Ward Richards, junr., H. B. Taylor, N. Tsutsumi, and Isaac Golithly.

Per str. KIANGTEEN.—From Ningpo—Mr. E. Wahlstrom.

Per str. SHENGKING.—From Chefoo and Weihaiwei—Messrs. Duff and Salmon.

Per str. VOEWARTS.—From Chinwangtao—Mr. Michaelsen. From Chefoo—Messrs. Roll, Gamberg, Verschinin, and Czernichowski.

Per str. YUENWO.—From Hankow and Port—Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Salquist, Dr. J. V. Brochard, Messrs. L. I. Bona, Mayson, H. C. Pearce, A. Homic, and J. Connell.

Per str. KIANGPOO.—From Hankow—Messrs. Fritz Bahnston and M. Stewart.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Silk.—From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Circular, 18th of February.

The home markets are weak. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 12/- and in Lyons at Frs. 83.25
RAW SILK.—Since our last circular dated February 1st business has been practically at a standstill owing to the Chinese New Year Holidays intervening. Gold Kiling opened after the Holidays at Tls. 540, but little business was done and the market closes weak.

YELLOW SILK.—A few sales have been made at prices given below.

HAND FILATURES.—Nothing doing.

STEAM FILATURES.—We have not heard of a single transaction.

TUSSAH FILATURES.—A fair business has been done on the basis of Tls. 353 for Spinning girls 8 Cocoons.

WASTE SILK.—Market quiet, nothing doing.

Quotations in Taels per picul: Average Exchange for the week 2/\$15/16 and Frs. 3.38 Freight—Tls. 8.20 per cwt.

		Tls. per picul.			Tls. per picul.
TRAFFIC—			WOOL—		
Gold Kiling	540		Doub's Batte fly 2, ...	460	
Bird See'ing	540		Gold Bear, extra	270	
Chay Kiling	515		TUSSAH FILATURES—		
YELLOW SILK—			Spinning Girls 8 cocoons	355	
Mienyang S. T. 1, ...	450		Double bird „ „	270	
Mienchow, common	8.0				

	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.
Settlements for this mail	about 500	500	500	1,500	800	50 bales
" season including	58,500	51,000	55,000	77,000	62,800	93,000 "
forward contracts	9,000	13,500	3,500	3,000	13,500	7,500 "
Stock	65,800	64,500	58,700	81,800	72,321	100,000 "
Total Arrivals, including Steam Filature						
* England.	* France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Japan, Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export of Steam Filature piculs. 6	5,417	5,423	3,275	6	12	8,716 bales
" White Silk in Bales of 80 catties } 915	16,681	17,598	4,411	1,933	408	24,898 "
" Yellow Silk in piculs.	3,545	3,545	5	2,235	506	7,261 "
" Wild „ „ 90	10,160	10,250	2,962	235	609	14,057 "
Total.....	1,011	35,801	36,841	10,654	5,459	54,462 ..
Against in 1903-1904	937	31,865	32,802	7,745	6,330	49,238 "
" 1902-1903	1,114	33,491	34,604	13,597	4,269	54,075 "
" 1901-1902	3,899	46,555	49,954	14,385	8,637	75,983 "
" 1900-1901	2,703	39,646	42,349	5,630	11,443	61,298 "
" 1899-1900	6,497	56,579	63,076	16,153	7,210	91,566 "
" 1898-1899	2,276	52,731	55,006	8,643	5,730	70,221 "
Export of Waste Silk.....	4,899	36,074	40,973	150	36	41,351 piculs.
Against in 1903-1904	9,009	42,545	51,554	489	306	53,216 "
" 1902-1903	9,436	34,442	43,878	204	203	44,370 "
" 1901-1902	7,582	38,747	46,329	37	28	46,342 "
Export of Cocoons	283	5,179	5,467	...	...	9,200 "
Against in 1903-1904	151	6,590	6,741	...	...	12,712 "
" 1902-1903	...	3,371	3,571	...	...	9,183 "
" 1901-1902	...	2,128	2,190	...	2	5,056 "

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 403 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

2,227 " " " " Continent.

2,630

Tea.—From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular of 20th February:—

Our last Tea Market advices were dated 23rd ult.:

We shall issue no further circular this Season.

BLACK TEA.—Market closed.

Total Settlements for this Season:

60,458 half-chests against 81,681 half-chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—Market closed.

Total Settlements for the Season:

	1904.	1903.
Pingsuey	176,000 half-chests	222,000 half-chests.
Moyune	74,492 "	77,753 "
Tienkai	70,464 "	68,992 "
Fychow	31,408 "	37,857 "
Local Packed and Wenchow ...	44,128 "	56,079 "
	<u>396,490</u>	<u>462,681</u>

Total Settlements of Hyson and Young Hyson to date :—

	1904.	1903.
Arrivals	141,014 half-chests.	195,794 half-chests.
Settlements	140,766 " @ Tls. 12-90 p. picul	195,794 " @ Tls. 12-140 p. picul.
Stock	248 "	None.

EXPORT OF TEA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Black. lbs.	Dust. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 13th January, 1905	25,474,144	574,927	2,890,802
Cleared on 17th Jan., 1905, per s.s. <i>Hyson</i> .....	.....	.....	29,733
" 20th " " s.s. <i>Palma</i> .....	.....	.....	77,600
" 23rd " " s.s. <i>Coromandel</i> .....	.....	.....	25,600
" 28th " " s.s. <i>Priam</i> .....	.....	.....	66,267
" 10th Feb. " s.s. <i>Java</i> .....	.....	.....	20,000
Total to date, 1904	25,474,144	574,927	3,109,902
Do. 1903	9,024,214	.....	5,571,805
Do. 1902	7,061,414	.....	4,205,210

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 14th January, 1905	6,897,864	18,418,738
Cleared on 20th January, 1905, per s.s. <i>Ghazee</i> for New York .....	.....	534,400
" 27th " " <i>Siberia</i> " San Francisco .....	.....	62,933
" " " " " Kansas City .....	.....	32,800
" " " " " New Orleans .....	.....	25,200
" " " " " Cincinnati .....	.....	20,933
" 28th " " <i>Seneca</i> " New York .....	.....	280,267
" 28th " " <i>Las Issa</i> " New York .....	.....	227,867
" 28th " " <i>Tartar</i> " Chicago .....	.....	82,133
" " " " " Montreal .....	.....	44,000
" 1st February, 1905, per s.s. <i>Saint Fillans</i> " Seattle	5,067	7,200
Total to date, 1904	6,902,931	19,736,471
Do. 1903	7,001,108	22,074,581
Do. 1902	10,645,112	17,366,479

EXPORT OF TEA TO OTHER EUROPEAN PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 13th January, 1905	20,390,361	4,898,266	1,765,603
Cleared on 20th Jan. 1905, per s.s. <i>Australien</i> for Aden	400	.....	.....
" " " " " Marseilles .....	.....	.....	20,267
" 23rd " " " <i>Coromandel</i> for Oran .....	.....	.....	3,333
" " " " " Marseilles .....	.....	.....	7,867
Cleared on 2nd Feb., " " <i>Ernest Simons</i> for Marseilles .....	.....	.....	18,400
" 10th " " " <i>Java</i> for Marseilles .....	.....	.....	38,000
Total to date, 1904	20,390,761	4,898,266	1,853,470
Do. 1903	2,728,633	.....	1,873,135
Do. 1902	1,907,501	.....	1,191,181

EXPORT OF TEA DIRECT TO RUSSIA.

	Black. lbs.	Brick. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 2nd December, 1904	854,800	1,049,467
No tea exported since .....	.....	1, ...
Total to date, 1904	854,800	904,947
do. 1903	12,388,860	.....
do. 1902	18,880,369	.....

EXPORT OF TEA TO BOMBAY AND OTHER PORTS.

	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.
From commencement of Season to 9th January, 1905	91,333	900,667
Cleared on 23rd January, 1905, per s.s. <i>Coromandel</i> for Bombay .....	.....	32,133
Total to date, 1904	91,333	32,8300
Do. 1903	174,936	1,460,773
Do. 1902	218,166	1,502,56

EXPORT OF GREEN TEA TO BATOUM AND NOVOROSSISK, &c.

From commencement of Season to 5th January, 1905	Green.	7,958,665 lbs.
Cleared on 20th January, 1905, per s.s. <i>Palma</i>	5,067	
" 20th " " <i>Australian</i>	70,000	
	lbs.	
Total to date, 1904	8,033,732	"
Do. 1903	13,149,733	"
Do. 1902	9,072,694	"

EXPORT OF TEA TO RUSSIAN MANCHURIA VIA PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHWANG, AND TIENTSIN.

	Black.	Brick.	Green.	Dust.	
Total to date, 1904	4,598,135 lbs.	35,109,877 lbs.	322,003 lbs.	241,634 bs.	
Do. 1903	33,162,899 "	40,496,935 "	2,031,587 "	167,733 "	
Do. 1902	52,706,378 "	5,496,670 "	2,451,488 "	981,342 "	

RIGHT.—For London.—45/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per s.s. *Chusan* on 21st inst.; s.s. *Idomenus* on 23rd inst.; s.s. *Formosa*, on 25th inst.; s.s. *Patroclus*, 15th March.

For New York via Suez.—30/- per ton of 40 c. ft.; per s.s. *Indrasamha*, on or about 22nd February; per s.s. *Richmond Castle*, on or about 27th February.

Per Mail Steamer and Overland.—1¼ cents (gold) per lb. gross; per s.s. *Iress of China*, on or about 11th March; per s.s. *China*, on 21st February.

EXCHANGE closes at 2/8½ for 4 m/s. Documents on London.

" 67 for 4 m/s. Credits on New York.

EA.—HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 15th February, 1905.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export:—

Whites, B. S.	Tls. 35.50	per picul.	Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 18.50	per picul.
Seconds	31.50	"	Tobacco, Tinchow	(nominal)	"
Buffalo hides, B. S.	"	"	Wongkong	"	"
" 10/35 lbs.	18.50	"	Black Bristles, Rifin 2½" 2½" 3" 3½" 3½"	"	"
" 25/60	"	"	10 10 10 10 10 10	"	"
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white colour, average 2-lbs., 50%, short, 30% med. & 20% long hair;	Tls. 58.00	"	3½" 4" 4½" 4½" 4½" 5" 5½" 5½" 5½" 6"	"	"
Buffalo Horns, average 3-lbs. each	9.00	"	10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½ = 100%	nominal	"
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi	12.00	"	Feathers, Gray and/or White Duck	21.00	"
" Sinshan and/or Chayu	"	"	" Wild Duck	25.00	"
Green China Grass, Szechuen	11.00	"	Turmeric	3.00	"
"	"	"	Sesamum Seed, ...	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	"
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	9.80	"	"	4.00	"
" Pingchow and/or Macheng	9.60	"	"	"	"
" Mongyu	8.25	"	Sesamum Seed-Oil	7.90	"
" Kiyu	10.00	"	Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	7.90	"
Animal Tallow	9.70	"	Wood Oil	8.00	"
Almonds, Usual shape	17.50	"	Tea Oil	9.00	"

NOTE:—The Imperial Maritime Customs returns are not yet issued.

KEROSENE.

QUOTATIONS,—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases	Tls. 2.05
" "Eagle" in tins	1.60 Less 2%.
" "Eagle" in bulk	1.30
Russian "Anchor" in cases	1.74
Russian "Horse" in cases	1.74
Sumatra bulk in tins	1.63
" in bulk	1.33

RIGHTS:—

Per Conference Steamers to London and Northern Continental ports;	
Via Shanghai	46/- " plus River Freight.
Per Conference Steamers to Genoa, Marseilles or Havre;	
Via Shanghai. Tea and General Cargo	41/6 " "
To New York. Overland, ...	Tea G. \$ 1½ cents per lb. gross " "
do. via Suez, Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton.	
To Shanghai; Tea and General Cargo Tolls 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.	

change.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 8d. a 2s. 7½d. Bank Bills demand, 2s. 8½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. Private and Documentary 4 months' sight, 2s. 8½d.; 6 months' sight, 2s. 8½d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Fcs. 3.30. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 3.337; 6 months' sight, 3.339. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.74½ lowest 2.74, highest 2.79½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per Tls. 100, Gold \$66, lowest 65½, highest 67. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, per \$100, Tls. 72½ lowest 72½, highest 72½. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers, per Yen 100, Tls. 77½, lowest 77½, highest 76½. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, per Tls. 100, Rs. 196, lowest 196, highest 200. Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per Tls. 10, Tls. 348. lowest 364, highest 372. Silver Bars, per Tls. 100, Tls. 111.25, lowest 111.25, highest 111.25. Mexican Dollars, per \$100, Tls. 72.9 lowest 72.55, highest 73.1. Copper Cash, per Tls. 1,155, lowest 1,155, highest 1,155. Chinese Interest, Base 1.50, lowest 1.00, highest 3.00. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 27½, lowest 27½, highest 28½.

Bar Silver per oz in L'don.	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		GERMANY.	NEW YORK.	HONG KONG.	YOKOHAMA.	INDIA.
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		4 m/s. Priv.	Docty. 4 m/s.		I/T	T/T Rep.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
28½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42½/3.44	3.42½/3.44	2.79½	67	72½	76½	198½/199½
29½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42½/3.44	3.42½/3.44	2.79½	67	72½	76½	198½/199½
30½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42½/3.44	3.42½/3.44	2.79½	67	72½	76½	198½/199½
31½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.8½	3.42½/3.44	3.42½/3.44	2.79½	67	72½	76½	198½/199½
32½	2.7½	2.8	2.8½	2.8½	2.8½	2.9½	2.8½	2.8½	3.41/3.43	3.42½/3.44	2.79½/8½	67/68½	72½	76½/67½	197½/198½
33½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8	2.8½	2.8	2.9½	2.8½	2.8½	3.36½/3.38	3.40/3.42	2.77/7¼	66½/65½	72½	77½/72½	197/195½
34½	2.7½	2.7½	2.8	2.8½	2.7½	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.35½/3.37	3.37/3.39	2.73½	66	72½	77½	194½/195½

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
PWR	Achilles	Williams	Br	str	4484 Feb	20 Liverpool	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Alesia	Schonfeldt	Ger	str	3312 Feb	20 Japan	Carlowitz & Co		
Cos D W	Andalusia	Fill-r	Ger	str	3477 Dec	20 Kobe	Carlowitz & Co		
CN PW	Anhui	Franzer	Br	str	1350 Feb	17 Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
NDW	Anping	Bl-then	Chi	str	1159 Jan	29 Hongkong	C. M. S. N. Co	Odeasa	To-day
BLS	Arcadia	Frook	Ger	str	3413 Feb	4 Japan	Carlowitz & Co		
SHW	Bengal	Phillips	Br	str	2752 Feb	1 Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co		
CN PW	Changchow	Monkman	Br	str	1202 Feb	18 Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
CN W	Chingping	Hayvey	Br	str	1662 Feb	22 Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co	Chinwangtao	To-day
CN W	Chinlua	Cowan	Br	str	1348 Feb	21 Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Tsingtao	
CN PW	Chinkiang	Robertson	Br	str	1229 Feb	18 Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	Whaiwei & C'foo	23rd instant
CN PW	Chungking	Hopkins	Br	str	8 Feb	14 Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Dunda-	Cate	Br	str	1954 Dec	16 Tsingtau	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Nagasaki	To-day
9p	Elg	Christopersen	Nor	str	79 Feb	19 Japan	Hopkins, Dunn & Co	Japan	To-day
9p	Killa	Jacobson	Nor	str	912 Feb	16 Japan	M. B. Kaisha		
BLS	Ellamy	Mace	Br	str	1747 Feb	22 Vladivostock	Butterfield & Swire		
KLYW	Feiching	Hoeige	Chi	str	980 Feb	6 Hongkong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co	M'seilles v. Ports	25th instant
P & O B	Formosa	Snow	Br	str	2616 Feb	19 Japan	P. & O. S. N. Co		
-HW	Glenfarg	Holman	Br	str	2350 Feb	15 London, etc	Macgregor Bros. & G. W	Foochow	To-day
KLYW	Hacan	Wallace	Chi	str	837 Feb	22 Foochow	C. M. S. N. Co		
Cos D	Hasting	Paranere	Chi	str	1124 Jan	21 Swatow v. Amoy	C. M. S. N. Co		
CMEW	Haldia	Jensen	Nor	str	1065 Feb	21 Japan	Thoresen & Co		
BLS	Henry Balokow	Wallas	Nor	str	639 Feb	15	Wheelock & Co		
9a	Hokwei		Br	str	988 Jan	9 anila	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
END	Hsiehho	Crawford	Chi	str	1082 Feb	7 Swatow	C. M. S. N. Co		
Cos D	Hsiehhi	Klopper	Chi	str	1385 Jan	19 Ningpo	C. M. S. N. Co		
KLYW	Hsinfung	MacKinnon	Chi	str	1385 Feb	2 Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
CMEW	Hsiping	Macfarlane	Ger	str	1288 Feb	20 Chinwangtao	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
8p	Inga	Spin-ange	Nor	str	579 Feb	21 Japan	M. B. Kaisha		
CMB	Irene	Taylor	Chi	str	82 Jan	23	C. M. S. N. Co		
US	Ivy	Stetson	Am	str	181 Feb	12 Singapore	Wheelock & Co		
TKDW	Kiangwo	Mutter	Br	str	1854 Feb	10 Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
KLYW	Kiangyu	Pratt	Chi	str	7014 Feb	21 Hankow	C. M. S. N. Co		
SHWB2	Kingsing	Lesak	Br	str	1223 Feb	8 Swatow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
WSW	Kinsei Maru	Matsamoto	Jap	str	1024 Feb	22 Japan	M. B. Kaisha		
9p	Kiunkiang	Bright	Br	str	1228 Feb	15 Wei & Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	K'ow, C'foo Ts'in	25th instant
CN PW	Knivsberg	Keyser	Ger	str	646 Feb	13 Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
PWE	Kweiyang	Meathrel	Br	str	1062 Feb	17 Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
SHWB2	Lady Mitchell	Gunderson	Br	str	935 Feb	14 Chefoo	Wheelock & Co	Tientsin	28th instant
9p	Lienhsin	Wright	Br	str	1449 Jan	24 Chefoo	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Chefoo	25th instant
MCW	Medan	Enigk	Ger	str	476 Feb	19 Chemulpo	Melchers & Co	Hankow & Ports	24th instant
AUS	Meishun	Minning	Ger	str	1150 Feb	11 Hankow	Melchers & Co		
MLW	Meiyu	Riese	Ger	str	1001 Nov	27 Hankow	Melchers & Co	Japan	To-day
WTW	Merionethshire	Cundy	Br	str	1950 Feb	21 Japan	Shewan, Tomes & Co		
LS	Min	Jones	Br	str	367 Feb	9 Amoy	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	To-day
END	Muncken	Brisand	Br	str	2946 Feb	1 Chefoo	Wheelock & Co		
BLS	Newchwang	Shepherd	Br	str	558 Feb	17 Chinkiang	Butterfield & Swire		
CMEW	Nordpol	Stolts	Nor	str	2428 Feb	20 Vladivostock	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co		
9a	Opland	Schlytten	Nor	str	844 Feb	21 Chinwangtao	G. N. Tel. Co		
CMEW	Pacific	Swenson	Dan	str	728 Nov	29 Cruise	Ch. Engineering & Min. Co	Tientsin v. C'foo	To-day
BLS	Prosper	Christianesen	Nor	str	789 Feb	19 Japan	Dodwell & Co., Ltd		
9p	Royalist	-oot	Br	str	2024 Feb	21 Vladivostock	Butterfield & Swire		
CN PW	Shansi	Carnaghan	Br	str	1228 Feb	12 Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
WTW	Singan	Lewis	Br	str	2232 Feb	8 Grenock	Butterfield & Swire		
LS	Sihian	Jamieson	Br	str	1064 Feb	21 Kiaochow	Butterfield & Swire		
9a	Store Nordisk	Stringer	Br	str	845 Jan	5 Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
NYKW	Sual	Petersen	Dan	str	598 Nov	2 Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
END	Surtai	Scott	Br	str	633 Feb	19 Hankow	Geo. McBaie	Hankow & Ports	To-day
OSKW	Tachang Maru	Wallis	Ger	str	1145 Feb	10 Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	27th instant
OD	Tachang Maru	Yebina	Jap	str	1681 Feb	21 Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
-HW	Taisang		Jan	str	391 Feb	5 Hankow	Osaka Shosen Kaisha		
CNCW	Taiwan	Bowker	Br	str	1344 Feb	21 Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H'kong & Canton	26th instant
Int DW	Tellus	Harder	Br	str	1109 Feb	22 Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
9p	Tuckwo	Arutzen	Nor	str	1612 Feb	14	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
BLS	Tungchow	Hong	Br	str	952 Feb	12 Swatow	Master		
LPDW	Ulabrand		Br	str	952 Feb	8 Hongkong	M. B. Kaisha		
9p	Victoria	Andersen	Nor	str	1269 Feb	21 Japan	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Tientsin	28th instant
SHWB	Waishang	Mess-r	Chi	str	934 Jan	17 Japan	Wheelock & Co		
BLS	Whampoa	Courtney	Br	str	1931 Feb	22 Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
PWW	Windsor	Bainwell	Br	str	1109 Feb	22 Chefoo	Standard Oil Co	Whaiwei, Chefoo	25th instant
NSCW	Wm. P. Frye	Booth	Br	str	1853 Feb	15 Port Kembla, NSW	Butterfield & Swire		
CN PW	Wuchang	Sewall	Am	str	2293 Feb	22 New York	Butterfield & Swire		
YWW	Wuhu	Hunter	Br	str	801 Feb	21 Amoy	Butterfield & Swire		
CN PW	Yochow	Richard	Br	str	1227 Feb	17 Kiaochow	Butterfield & Swire	Hankow	To-day
9p	Yuenkiang M.	Brown	Br	str	1305 Feb	22 Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire		
9p	Yun-hun	Yen-yama	Jap	str	580 Feb	20 Hankow	Nippon Yusen Kaisha		
9p	Yun-hun	Pratt	Chi	str	1079 Feb	14 Chefoo	C. M. S. N. Co		

77 Steamers

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Ship's Name	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees
Feb 14	Chiyoda Maru	Jap str	912	Hibi	Moji	Feb —	Coal	Taimo Yoko
" 15	Pekin	Br str	2232	Sparke	Ningpo	... 14	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Cooysang	Br str	1424	Roope	Swatow	... 12	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 15	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Calder	Hankow	... 2	do	Geddes & Co.
" 15	Kwangloo	Chi str	1468	Lincoln	Hongkong	... 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 15	Meefoo	Chi str	1321	Whitelaw	Hongkong	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 15	Kiukiang	Br str	1298	Harris	W'haiwai, Chefoo	... 13	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 15	Kwangping	Br str	1243	Blake	Chefoo	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co.
" 15	Luchs	Ger g.b	850	Vroenneke	Nankang	... —	do	do
" 15	Henry Balckow	Nor str	619	Wal-as	do	... —	do	Wheelock & Co.
" 15	Meian	Am str	461	Barlow	Hankow	... —	do	Standard Oil Co.
" 15	Glenfarg	Br str	2310	Holman	London, etc.	Dec 16	do	McGregor Bros. & Gow.
" 15	Windsor	Br str	853	Booth	Port Kembla, NSW	... —	Coal	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 15	Japan	Br str	2796	Martin	London, &c.	... 24	General	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" 16	Chang Maru	Jap str	831	Leach	Hankow	Feb 5	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 16	Pekin	Br str	2232	Sparke	Ningpo	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Anhui	Br str	1350	Frazier	Chefoo	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Kweiyang	Br str	162	Meathrel	Chefoo	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	El Dorado	Br str	892	Smith	Kiuchow	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 17	Tatung	Br str	1885	Martin	Hankow	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Meitee	Ger str	1151	Kley	Hankow	... 14	do	Melchers & Co.
" 17	Columbia	Br str	273	Anderson	Foochow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 17	Wuhu	Br str	1250	Richard	Kiaochow	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Nanshan	US tran	—	Prideaux	do	... —	do	do
" 17	Newchwang	Br str	558	Shepherd	do	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 17	Hugin	Nor str	829	Salberg	Chinwangtao	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co.
" 17	Edendale	Br str	718	Basquet	Japan	... —	Coal	Moller Brothers
" 17	Bengloe	Br str	1933	Bee	Nagasaki	... 15	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 17	Hupoh	Br str	1205	Mathias	Hongkong	... 13	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Kiangteen	Chi str	142	Frigat	Ningpo	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 18	Chiyeu	Chi str	1211	Stewart	Hongkong	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 18	Hsiayu	Chi str	2710	Richards	Hankow	... 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 18	Changchow	Chi str	1202	Linkman	Swatow	... 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Hinkiang	Br str	229	Robertson	Hongkong	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 18	Tungshing	Br str	1184	Selby	H'kong & Canton	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 18	Latou Maru	Jap str	1316	Shiraki	Hankow	... 15	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
" 18	Siam	Br str	992	Binns	Singapore	... —	do	Geo. McBain
" 19	Pekin	Br str	2232	Sparke	Ningpo	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 19	Kutwo	Br str	1924	Mahon	Hankow	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 19	Sual	Br str	66	Scott	Hankow	... 16	do	Geo. McBain
" 19	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow	... —	do	Melchers & Co.
" 19	Prinzess Alice	Ger str	672	Wettin	Hongkong, etc	... 16	Mails etc	Melchers & Co.
" 19	Medan	Ger str	476	Enigk	Chemulpo	... —	do	Siemssen & Co.
" 19	Formosa	Br str	2616	Snow	Japan	... —	General	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" 19	Elg	Nor str	709	Cristopersen	Japan	... —	Coal	Hopkins, Dunn & Co.
" 19	Prosper	Nor str	789	Christiansen	Japan	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co.
" 19	Chobakusan M.	Jap str	125	Hori	Japan	... —	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 19	K'gawa Maru	Jap str	1823	Wale	Japan	... —	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
" 19	Persia	Aus str	3179	Cragleito	Japan	... —	do	Sander & Wieler Co.
" 19	Eastern	Br str	2272	Ellis	Australia v. H'g	Jan —	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
" 19	Eiger	Nor str	87	Raf n	Hongkong	Feb —	do	Siemssen & Co.
" 20	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Gordon	Chefoo	... 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 20	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Indstrom	Hankow	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 20	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow	... 17	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Wosang	Br str	1127	Malkin	Swatow	... 17	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 20	Taintau	Ger str	978	Hansen	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co.
" 20	Hsiping	Br str	1268	Macfarlane	Chinwangtao	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co.
" 20	Alesia	Ger str	3312	Schoufeldt	Japan	... —	do	Carlowitz & Co.
" 20	Achilles	Br str	4484	Williams	Liverpool, &c	Jan 7	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Yuenkiang M.	Jap str	580	Yoneyama	Hankow	Feb —	Pig Iron	Nippon Shosen Kaisha
" 20	Seirstad	Nor str	617	Larsen	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 20	Idomenens	Br str	4299	Nish	Japan	... —	General	Butterfield & Swire
" 20	Ariel	Nor str	99	Rafen	Nagasaki	... —	Coal	Mitsui Bishi Co.
" 20	Nordpol	Nor str	2,238	Soltz	Vladivostok	... —	do	do
" 20	Chefoo	Br str	684	Ingram	Hongkong	... —	General	Wheelock & Co.
" 20	Andalusia	Ger str	3477	Filler	Kobe	... —	do	Carlowitz & Co.
" 21	Kiangteen	Chi str	1464	Frigat	Ningpo	... 20	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 21	Kiangya	Chi str	7014	Pratt	Hankow	... 18	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 21	Ghin'ua	Br str	1348	Cowan	Swatow	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Kwangze	Br str	1228	Scott	Swatow	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Wuchang	Br str	801	Hunter	Amoy	... 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Taisang	Br str	1344	Bowker	Hongkong	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
" 21	Haldia	Nor str	1065	Jensen	Japan	... —	Coal	Thorsen & Co.
" 21	Opland	Nor str	844	Schlytter	Chinwangtao	... —	General	Chinese Eng. & Min'g Co.
" 21	Ulastrand	Nor str	1269	Andersen	Japan	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
" 21	Inga	Nor str	579	Spinsange	Japan	... —	do	M. B. Kaisha
" 21	Merionethshire	Br str	1950	Cundy	Japan	... —	General	Shewan, Tomes & Co.
" 21	Elle	Br str	519	Cochran	Hankow	... —	do	Geddes & Co.
" 21	China	Am str	3187	Eriele	Hongkong	... —	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co.
" 21	Singan	Br str	1064	Jamieson	Kiaochow	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
" 21	Royalist	Br str	2024	Scott	Vladivostok	... —	(in distress)	Doddwell & Co., Ltd.

J. P. BISSET & CO'S SHARE REPORT.

For the Week ending February 23rd, 1905.

23rd February 1905.

The principal feature in our market during the past week has been the rise in *S. & H. Wharf Co.* shares from Tls. 165 for cash to 180, at which rate shares have changed hands to-day. Other stocks have remained fairly steady; *Langkats*, however, showing a slight weakness. The T.T. rate on London to-day is 2/7½.

BANKS.—*H. & S. Bank.*—Our last advices quote shares in the south at \$725. At this rate a transaction is reported locally at \$72½ to Hongkong.

MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE.—The only business reported is in *Unions*, at \$702½.

SHIPPING.—*Indo-Chinas* have remained quiet during the week, but towards the close show a slightly weak tendency. Cash shares have been placed at Tls. 91 for the end of the month. For March Tls. 92½, 92; to-day a sale for March is reported at Tls. 91. *H. O. & M. Steamboats* have been placed at \$27½ ex. 71½.

Tugs. Ordinary shares are wanted.

DOCKS & WHARVES.—*S. C. Farnham's* opened at Tls. 147, 148 for March with sales, and for April at Tls. 148½ and 148. On the 17th the market improved and sales were effected at Tls. 152, 152½ and 153 for March. On the 18th sales were effected at Tls. 152 and 151 March, and Tls. 154 April. On the 20th at Tls. 152, 152½ March and on the 21st at Tls. 152½, 153 March, Tls. 154 April. Yesterday cash shares were placed at Tls. 151. *Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.* The market opened with sales at Tls. 165 cash and Tls. 165, 167½ March, rising steadily; Tls. 168½ March with sales of old ex. new Tls. 14½ and for new at 140. On the 20th cash shares were placed at Tls. 165 and 167½ March, 168½. On the 21st transactions were reported at Tls. 170 for cash and Tls. 167½ March. On the 22nd, March shares fetched Tls. 172½ and 170 for cash. Old shares at Tls. 145 and new Tls. 144 for cash. To-day Tls. 180 has been paid for cash shares, and Tls. 182½ for March. There are sales at Tls. 185 for April. *Yangtze W. and G.* have been placed at Tls. 190.

SUGARS.—No business reported.

MINING.—*Kaipings* have been placed at Tls. 7½ and 7.65. *Wethaiwei Golds* at \$5 and 6.

LANDS.—*Shanghai Lands* have been placed at Tls. 115 ex. div. *Humphreys Estate* at \$12.

INDUSTRIAL.—No business reported in *Cottons*. A number of transactions are reported in *Gas* shares which have changed hands at Tls. 112½. *Langkats.* The market opened at Tls. 267½ with sales at Tls. 272½, 273 and 274 for March; Tls. 272½, 274 for April, and Tls. 285 for June. Later transactions were reported at Tls. 270 for cash with sales for March Tls. 275, 274 and 274½. From the 18th the market has ruled fairly steady; Tls. 268½ for cash and Tls. 274, 273½ March; a sale for June being reported at Tls. 282½. *Sumatras* reported at Tls. 75.

STORES & HOTELS.—*Weeks* were placed at \$17; *Hall & Holt* at \$21½; *Astor House* at \$30, and 31 for cash, and \$34 for June. *Moutrie's* placed at \$35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Telephones* remain at Tls. 68.

LOANS AND DEB.—*Shanghai Land* 6 per cent at Tls. 92½; *Municipal* 5 per cent at Tls. 80, and 5½ per cent at 83.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Reports			Last Dividend, etc.		Closing Cash Quotation.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.	
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	30,000	\$125	\$125	\$12,250,000	\$1,493,408.75	31-12-04	24/- for 1904	19-2-05	{ H. \$725 ex 72½ 276
National Bank of China (Ld.)	40,488	\$10	\$8	\$367,508.68	\$21,688.00	31-12-03	{ \$3.00 on Ordinary shares for 1903 None on Founders shares	1-2-04	\$39 buyers
" (founders)	750	\$1	\$1					.....	\$10 buyers
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	10,000	\$50	\$100	1,750,000	\$2,078,997.41	30-6-04	35% for year 1904	.....	\$702½
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	950,000	481,811.78	30-4-03	\$4.50 per share for year to 30-4-04	7-12-04	\$58½ buyers
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	\$10	\$5	1,700,000	7371,589.82	30-6-03	Interim \$1 old shares=10/- new	2-5-04	T35 sellers
Yangtze Ins. Association, Ld.	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ 700,000.00 103,580.32 }	\$482,475.79	31-12-03	\$12=20 per cent for 1903	22-4-04	\$160 sales
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	1,400,000	150,494.00	31-12-04	\$17 per share for 1903	22-10-04	\$250 buyers
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,170,388.48	\$371,110.48	31-12-03	For 1092 \$22.50 per share	5-3-04	\$345 buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,178,590.70	\$329,047.48	31-12-03	For 1092 \$7 per share	10-3-04	\$93 nominal
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co.	0,000	\$15	\$15	{ 822,000 250,000 }	16,362.00	30-6-04	10 per cent for half year to 30-6-04	23-8-04	\$27½ sales
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	\$10	\$10	{ 2340,000 100,000 }	45,858	31-12-03	per cent for 1903—Tls. 3.22	19-7-04	T91 cash and M
Shell Transport & Trading Co., } ord.	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	400,000	\$19,555.10/0	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1903	1-1-03	\$15½
Ld. } pref.	100,000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. } ord.	20,000	T50	T50	.....	55,541.90	31-12-03	mt. div. { 4% on ord. } for	13-8-04	T62 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld. } pref.	10,000	T50	T50	.....	365.62	31-12-03	{ 3% on pref. } 1904	13-8-04	T60 sales
.....	25,800	T50	T50	140,000	.....	.....	Final 2% = 4% for 1903	6-2-04	Ttain T30 seller
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,200	T100	T100	T900,000	T48,153.18	30-4-04	Interim dividend of Tls. 5	6-1-05	T158 sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$25,500	\$498,289.10	31-12-03	\$12 Div. & Bonus \$3 for 1904	21-2-05	\$208 buyers
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld.	20,000	T100	T100	487,210.88	T22,895.07	31-12-03	Interim dividend 4% for 1904	23-3-04	T180 cash, 182½
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co. Ld.	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 50,989 }	\$28,015	31-12-03	Interim Dividend \$2½ for 1904	31-3-04	{ \$102½ } buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Ld.	2,500	T100	T100	8,000.00	T1,760.10	31-12-03	18 per cent for 1903	31-3-04	T190 cash
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,000	T50	T50	T100,000	T1,635.09	30-9-04	Tls. 2.50 per share for year	20-12-04	T50 sellers
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	\$100	.....	Dr. \$147,717.30	31-12-03	Interim div. \$5 for 1904	29-3-04	\$235 buyers
MINING.									
Baub Australian G. M. Co. Ld.	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$4,873.10/10	Dr. 7,336.19.5	31-2-03	1/- per share	28-1-01	* * *
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	150,000	\$1	\$1					28-1-01	\$4 sellers
Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$20,000	\$6,671	28-2-03	1/- or 28 cents per share to 28-2-03	21-10-03	\$7.65
.....	30,000	\$20	\$20	.....	.....	.....	First year	.....	\$6 cash sales
LANDS.									
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	52,000	T50	T50	T828,813.05	40,066.66	31-12-04	Final div. T3 & bonus T2=T3 for	16-2-05	T115 ex div.
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ld.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$37,876.00	31-12-04	Final div. \$6=12 for 1904 [1904	31-1-05	\$1130 sales

INDUSTRIAL.

Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	15,000	T50	T50	none	Dr. T11,855.03	31-10-03	Tls. 4 per share for year	21-12-03	T25
International C. Man. Co., Ltd.	8,224	T75	T75	none	88,034.76	30- 9-03	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	20-4-04	T24 sales
Laou-kung-mow C. S. & W. Co., Ltd.	7,153	T100	T100	none	10,000.00	31-12-04	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-98	T32 sales
Soy Chee C. S. Co., Ltd.	2,000	500	T500	me	26,899.77	31-12-03	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-98	T160 sellers for of
Hongkong Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ltd.	120,000	T10	T10	one	11,121.55	31- 7-03	Final of 30.40=31 for year	20-4-03	T13 sales [share
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	11,000	T60	T60	none	17,648	28- 2-04	Interim dividend of 7%	29-7-04	T112 sales
Major Brothers, Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	none	4,645.37	31-12-03	5 per cent for 1903	24-3-04	T37 sales
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ltd.	3,000	T25	T25	none	14,015.46	20-11-03	5% for 1903	8-4-04	T20 sales
China Flour Mill Co., Ltd.	6,000	T60	T50	T25,000.00	11,942.71	31-12-03	Tls. 6 for 1903	23-3-04	T74 sales
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.	4,500	T100	T100	10,000.00	13,288.50	31-12-03	Interim Tls. 6 for 1904	20-7-04	T155
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	100,000	T10	T10	\$350,000	\$32,115.74	31-12-03	15 per cent for 1903	7-4-04	T31 sellers
Maatschappij &c. in Langkat	25,000	G100	G100	224,889.03	127,187.15	31-10-03	Tls. 10.00 Interim for 1903/4	15-4-04	T282 June
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	1,000	T20	T20	24,820.28	11,091.30	31-10-03	Interim dividend 15% for 1904	31-8-04	T75 cash sales
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	7,200	T20	T20	140,000	7,389.53	31-12-03	Final div. 37/6=52/6 or 1903	28-3-04	T430
Shanghai H'kong Dyeing & Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	T50	T50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-German Brewery Co., Ltd.	4,000	T100	T100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$112 sales
STORES AND HOTELS.									
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	20,601	T20	T20	188,009.18	18,104.18	28- 2-04	Final div. \$1.50=\$2.50 for year to	2-5-04	T21 sales
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	1,200	T60	T60	.....	2,838.95	31-12-03	7% for 1903	29-5-04	T40 sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	60,000	T10	T10	\$275,000	2,833.12	31-12-04	Final dividend 5% = 10%	31-5-04	T13
Central Stores, Ltd. Ordinary	6,000	T12	T12	20,000	1,258.32	31-12-03	\$2.70 for 1903	12-3-04	T20 nominal
" " Founders	122	T12	T12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100 cash
" " New Issue	24,000	T15	T15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	T8 cash sellers
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	5,000	T50	T50	\$5,000.00	\$832.50	30- 8-04	Final of 8% = 10% for year	28-9-04	T55
Weeks & Co., Ltd.	20,000	T20	T20	none	800.85	28- 2-04	Interim dividend 60 cents per share	5-12-04	T17
E. L. Mondon, Ltd.	7,000	T50	T50	.....	8,505.98	31-12-03	Tls. 5 for 1902	2-5-03	T9
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.	22,400	T25	T25	.....	9,989.01	30- 6-04	10 per cent for year	30-8-04	T24 June
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	12,000	T50	T50	\$100,000	8,161.00	31-12-03	5% for 2nd half year 1903	14-3-03	T142 sellers
Hotel des Colonies, Ltd.	9,000	T25	T25	16,988.41	680.60	31- 3-04	3 1/2 per cent to 31-3-04	27-5-04	T20
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ltd.	2,500	T100	T100	\$1,891.08	502.66	31-12-01	7 1/2 per cent or 1901	30-4-02	T95 nominal
MISCELLANEOUS.									
China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd.	100,000	T20	T10	\$30,000.00	1,581.29	31-12-04	8 per cent for 1904	18-1-04	T9 ex div., nominal
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	4,507	T50	T50	T45,000	T10,247.61	31-12-03	10% for year, to 31-12-03	2-4-04	T85 quiet
Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.	1,400	T50	T50	none	332.75	30- 4-04	Tls. 4.50 for 1903	2-7-04	T54 sales
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	5,500	T50	T50	T45,000	4,664.43	31- 3-04	Tls. 4 for 1903	28-4-04	T68
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	2,510	T100	T100	T10,000	T2,595.91	31- 1-03	10 per cent for 1903	1-4-04	T100
Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd.	4,000	T25	T25	.....	.....	.....	\$1 Interim dividend	11-03	T25 sales
Dallas Horse Repository Co., Ltd.	5,000	T50	T50	.....	609.37	31- 5-04	8% for the year	2-2-04	T40 sales

LOANS.

		Amount of Loan	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing
Shanghai Municipal Debentures, 1892	.....	T30,000.00	T30,000.00	T100.00	6%	Jan & Dec.	T92.50
Do. 1893	.....	T125,000.00	T80,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T86.00
Do. 1894	.....	T106,000.00	T80,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T92.50
Do. 1895	.....	T115,000.00	T115,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T80.00
Do. 1896	.....	T140,000.00	T140,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T80.00
Do. 1897	.....	T288,800.00	T288,800.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T80.00
Do. 1898	.....	T300,000.00	T127,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T92.50
Do. 1900	.....	T33,900.00	T33,900.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T86.00
Do. 1901	.....	T250,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T92.50
Do. 1902	.....	T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T92.50
Do. 1903	.....	T490,500.00	T490,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T92.50
Do. 1904	.....	T214,500.00	T214,500.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T92.50
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1888 E	.....	T767,200.00	T354,000.00	T250.00	7%	Mar. & Sept.	T245.00
Shanghai Land Investment Co. Debentures, 1890	.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T95.00
Do. 1892	.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	June & Dec.	T91.00
Do. 1894	.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T95.00
Do. 1896	.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T92.00
Do. 1900	.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	April & Oct.	T95.00
Do. 1901	.....	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T95.00
Do. 1901	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	May & Nov.	T95.00
Do. 1902	.....	T400,000.00	T400,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T95.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures, 1894	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T95.00
Do. 1895	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	June & Dec.	T95.00
Do. 1898	.....	T50,000.00	T50,000.00	T100.00	5 1/2%	Do.	T95.00
Do. 1900	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Mar. & Sept.	T95.00
Do. 1902	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T95.00
Do. 1903	.....	T100,000.00	T41,200.00	T100.00	6%	Do.	T97.50
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. Debentures, 1902	.....	T200,000.00	T200,000.00	T100.00	7%	April & Oct.	T95.00
Shanghai Gas Co. Debentures, 1897	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	5%	Do.	T94.00
Do. 1899	.....	T100,000.00	T100,000.00	T100.00	6%	May & Nov.	T95.00
Do. 1903	.....	T110,000.00	T110,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T94.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. Debentures, 1903	.....	T434,000.00	T435,000.00	T100.00	6%	June & Dec.	T104.00
Astor House Hotel Co. Debentures	.....	T500,000.00	500,000.00	T100.00	8%	Do.	T104.00

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. Final dividend for business year. (m) Exclusive of accrued interest. (o) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) Including Bonus of 1 cent on Contributory Premiums. (k) On the new issue. (l) Depreciation account. D. Debit balance.
For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 73.

J. P. BISSETT & Co.
Sharebroker.

24th February.